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Massachusetts Annual Victim Rights Conference

April 29, 1998
8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
State House, Boston

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
SECTION

SEP 0 1 1998

University of Massachusetts
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SPONSORS:
Massachusetts Victim and Witness Assistance Board
Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance
Attorney General Scott Harshbarger

MOVA/VWAB
100 Cambridge Street, Room 1104
Boston, Massachusetts 02202
After July 1998: 1 Ashburton Place
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
Phone (617) 727-5200
Fax (617) 727-6552
E-Mail: MOVA@state.ma.us

Massachusetts Annual Victim Rights Conference - 1998

SPONSORS

Massachusetts Victim and Witness Assistance Board
Attorney General Scott Harshbarger, Chair
Gerard Downing, District Attorney for Berkshire County
Mary Ellen Doyle, Victim/Citizen Member
Deborah Hall Grant, Victim/Citizen Member
Elizabeth Scheibel, District Attorney for Northwestern District

Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance
Heidi Urich, Executive Director
Paula Almeida, Office Manager
Maureen Brown, Victim Advocate/Training Specialist
Celia Devlin, Victim Services Assistant
Nicole Gill, VOCA Grant Specialist
Marilee Kenney Hunt, SAFEPLAN Manager, Domestic Violence Project Coordinator
Alyssa Kazin, Victim Services Program Specialist
Michael Lartigue, SAFEPLAN Training and Contract Administrator
Mark Spezzafero, Director of Finance and Administration
Tracy Wadsworth, Policy Analyst
Tori Willis, Administrative Assistant

Office of the Attorney General
Diane Juliar, Chief, Family and Community Crimes Bureau
Judy Beals, Director, Victim Compensation and Assistance Division

CO-SPONSORS

Office of Governor Paul Cellucci
Citizens for Safety/Hands Without Guns
Joey Fournier Victim Services
Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups
Massachusetts District Attorneys Association
Massachusetts Mothers Against Drunk Driving
The Network for Women's Lives
Parents of Murdered Children
Peace at Home
The R.O.S.E. Fund
Victim/Witness Program Directors

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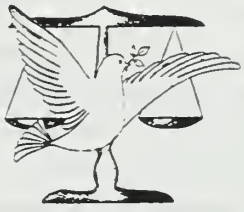
MASSACHUSETTS ANNUAL VICTIM RIGHTS CONFERENCE

State House, Boston
Wednesday, April 29, 1998



Conference Program

8:00 - 8:45 **Registration, Exhibits, and Refreshments** - State House, 2nd floor

9:00 - 10:15 **Plenary Session** - Gardner Auditorium

Welcome: Heidi Urich, Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance

Welcoming Address: Attorney General Scott Harshbarger, Chairman
Victim and Witness Assistance Board

Address: Governor A. Paul Cellucci

Awards Presentation:

Public Policy: Child Witness to Violence Project
Media: Charles Austin
Representative: Hon. Nancy Flavin
Senator: Hon. William Keating
Special Recognition: Barbara Pryor
Victim Witness Advocate 10 Year Recognitions

10:30 - 12:00 **Morning Session: Concurrent Workshops** - Various Locations

A. Domestic Violence: Probate Court Issues
What are the special issues that confront victims of domestic violence, including children, when they enter the Probate Court system? The relationship and communication between the District

Courts and the Probate & Family Courts will be addressed along with 209A petitions (modification of a District Court order by a Probate Court judge), post-209A issues such as child custody, visitation, divorce, housing, or immigration, the role of the Family Service (Probation) Officer, and resources for victims involved in Probate Court cases.

Panelists: The Honorable Sean Dunphy, Chief Justice, Administrative Office, Probate & Family Courts
Bette Babinski, Probation Officer, Franklin Division Probate & Family Court
Sheila Calkins, Esq., Chief, Family Protection Bureau, Plymouth County District Attorney's Office
Karen Simmons, Esq., Western Mass. Legal Services, AmeriCorps, Survivor of Domestic Violence
Patricia Tellis-Warren, Esq., Cambridge and Somerville Legal Services, Battered Women's Legal Advocacy Project

Location: Gardner Auditorium, State House

B. Hate Crimes: Current Trends and Issues

What are hate crimes and why should we care? What obstacles does law enforcement face in responding and what can be done? This workshop will explore hate crimes, their indicators, target victims, perpetrators and remedies.

Panelists: Richard Cole, Civil Rights Chief, Attorney General's Office
Robb Johnson, Senior Victim Advocate, Victim Recovery Program, Fenway Community Health Center
Lauren Levin, Eastern States Civil Rights Counsel, Anti-Defamation League
Tracey Tsugawa, Executive Director, Asian-American Resource Workshop
Jeffrey Sanchez, Hispanic Liaison, Neighborhood Services, Mayor Menino's Office

Location: Church of the New Jerusalem, 140 Bowdoin Street

C. One Family's Perspective on the Death Penalty

This workshop will differ from other workshops in that it will consist solely of a presentation by the panelists without discussion, debate or suggestions from the audience. This workshop will present a Massachusetts family's personal experience with the death penalty. We will hear a firsthand account of the couple's seven year ordeal which began in 1990 when their 23 year old daughter was brutally raped and murdered in Virginia, a state with the death penalty. A painful trial and years of appeals followed until December of 1997, when their daughter's killer was executed.

Although the parents differ some in their views on the death penalty, this workshop will not be a debate or political discussion on the merits of the death penalty. Rather, it offers an opportunity for deeper understanding and private reflection.

Presenters: Elizabeth Ann Borghesani, Homicide Survivor
Roger F. Borghesani, Homicide Survivor
Clementina M. Chery, Homicide Survivor
Bette Spear, Executive Director, OMEGA Homicide Bereavement Support Services

Location: Walsh Theater, Suffolk University, 55 Temple Street

D. Sexual Assault: Holding Sex Offenders Accountable
This workshop looks at new techniques used by the Massachusetts Parole Board for intensive supervision of sex offenders. The speakers will discuss supervision methods such as strict enforcement, electronic monitoring, polygraph testing, random urinalysis testing, curfews and also update us on the Sex Offender Registry.

Panelists: Fran Henry, Survivor and President, Stop It Now
Ann Dawley, Deputy Director, General Counsel, Criminal History Systems Board
IPSO (Intensive Parole for Sex Offenders) Team, Massachusetts Parole Board

Location: One Ashburton Place (McCormack Building), 21st Floor

E. Violence Prevention: Media Violence: What's Being Done About It?
This workshop presents current initiatives dealing with media violence. It looks at the effects of media violence and how to neutralize them. Videos and panelists will present remedies and innovative programs followed by a facilitated discussion with the audience.

Panelists: Kevin Burke, District Attorney, Essex County
Terry Mendoza, Harvard School of Public Health
Ron Slaby, Senior Scientist, Educational Development Center

Location: Park Street Church, 1 Park Street

12:15 - 1:15 **Lunch** - Great Hall
View Exhibits

1:30 - 2:15 **Plenary Session** - Gardner Auditorium
Keynote Address: Azim Khamisa, Founder, Tariq Khamisa Foundation

2:30 - 4:00 **Afternoon Session: Concurrent Workshops** - Various Locations

F."Red Tide"

The workshop will open with "Red Tide", a play developed by the Women's Crisis Center of Greater Newburyport on teen dating violence from the perspective of young males. Following the presentation, members of the cast will lead a discussion of the play.

Panelists: Cast of "Red Tide"

Location: Walsh Theater, Suffolk University, 55 Temple Street

G. The Restorative Justice Approach

What is "restorative justice?" What does it offer victims? What is this new model that says offenders should be held accountable for the harm done not only to the state, but also to the victim targeted by the crime and the community? It reexamines the definition of "crime" as an act committed against the state, and shifts the focus to crimes against the social contract, against human relationships.

Panelists: Greg Richardson, Founder and Co-Director of the Restorative Justice Institute, Washington, D.C.
Richard Shire, Public Policy Liaison, MADD Plymouth County Chapter

Location: Park Street Church, 1 Park Street

H. Strong at the Broken Places: Resiliency in the Lives of Trauma Survivors

This participatory workshop will focus on how survivors overcome the effects of violence and loss. Linda Sanford has worked with victims of crime since 1973 and is the author of *Strong at the Broken Places* and *The Silent Child.*

Presenter: Linda Sanford, Therapist, Writer and Director, Forensic Interventions

Location: Gardner Auditorium, State House

Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance
Calendar of Events Recognizing Victim Rights Observance
April 19 - May 2, 1998

EVENT	DATE/TIME LOCATION	CONTACT
ANNUAL VICTIM RIGHTS CONFERENCE Statewide conference sponsored by the Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance, Victim and Witness Assistance Board, and the Attorney General Scott Harshbarger, with co-sponsoring victim advocacy organizations. Workshops, Exhibits, Speakers, Awards.	April 29, 1998 8:00am - 4:00pm State House Boston	Tori Willis MASSACHUSETTS OFFICE FOR VICTIM ASSISTANCE 617-727-5200
CLOTHING DRIVE Superior Court victim advocates in Suffolk County are conducting a clothing drive and will distribute all collected items to Casa Myrna, Pine Street Inn, and New England Shelter for Homeless Veterans during Victim Rights Week.	April 1 - 30, 1998	Jackie Lamont/ Tara Schaffer Suffolk County DA's Ofc. 617-725-8760
DONATION DRIVE The Massachusetts Parole Board is accepting contributions of clothing, non-perishable food and household items for donation to a battered women's shelter.	April 1 - 30, 1998 27 - 34 Wormwood St. Boston	Lisa Cucurullo Mass. Parole Board 617-727-3271
CONFERENCE ON FAMILY VIOLENCE The 11th Annual Victim Rights Conference co-sponsored by the Baystate Medical Center and the Hampden County District Attorney's Office. This year's conference deals with "The Abused Child; Identifying and Responding to Child Abuse."	April 1, 1998 8:00am - 4:00pm Springfield Marriott Springfield	Maria F. Rodriguez Hampden County DA's Office -- V/W Program 413-747-1038
CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE & DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES This conference will focus on treating victim and offenders with developmental disabilities. This program is designed for professionals who work with individuals with developmental disabilities as well as professionals who work in the areas of abuse (intervention and prevention), trauma and probation/parole.	April 13, 1998 8:30 am - 4:00pm White's of Westport 66 State Road Westport	Alice Freitas Maureen Hathaway Saint Anne's Hospital Clinical Social Work Dept. 508-974-5741, ext. 2270
CREATING SAFETY: THE NEEDS AND SERVICES OF HOMICIDE SURVIVORS A variety of informative presentations at Springfield area schools and other community sites. Call for more information.	April 15 - May 2, 1998 Springfield	Rosalee Brown Post Homicide Family Support Program 413-732-7419
PEACE VIGIL A prayer, peace vigil and walk sponsored by Mother Against Crime and Violence (MACV).	April 19, 1998 6:00pm - until New Bedford	Kathy Gayoski Project Reach 508-996-3147, ext. 300

EVENT	DATE/TIME LOCATION	CONTACT
CHOICES AND CONSEQUENCES: DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE Linda Pacheco of Mothers Against Drunk Driving Bristol County will conduct a training on the choices and consequences of driving under the influence.	April 21, 1998 2:00pm - until 27 - 34 Wormwood St. Boston	Marcia Hill Mass. Parole Board 617-727-3271
VICTIM RIGHTS WEEK CEREMONY A reception to celebrate National Victim Rights Week and to recognize the contributions of agency staff assisting victims.	April 21, 1998 3:45pm - 4:45pm 27 - 34 Wormwood St. Boston	Linda Sweeney Mass. Parole Board 617-727-3271
LIVING WITH GRIEF: WHO WE ARE, HOW WE GRIEVE The Hospice Foundation of America's fifth annual bereavement teleconference, moderated by ABC News Correspondent Cokie Roberts and featuring a panel of experts discussing the ways culture, spirituality, age and gender affect the grieving process.	April 22, 1998 1:00pm - 5:00pm UMASS Dartmouth Dion Building, Rm. 116 North Dartmouth	MADD Bristol County 508-997-8364 or Hospice Outreach 502-673-1589
SAME-SEX DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECT A dinner and reception to discuss same-sex domestic violence with Attorney General Scott Harshbarger, Executive Director of the Network for Battered Lesbians and Bisexual Women, Beth Leventhal, and Executive Director of the Gay Men's Domestic Violence Project, Curt Rogers.	April 22, 1998 6:00pm Westin Hotel Boston	Greater Boston Business Council 617-236-4222
BROWN BAG LUNCH & FILM FESTIVAL The film *Victim Issues for Parole Boards* will be shown. It shows how Parole Boards incorporate victim participation in regards to parole.	April 24, 1998 27 - 34 Wormwood St. Boston	Candice McKenna Mass. Parole Board 617-727-3271
"IN CELEBRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS" This event will recognize legal advocates from five agencies serving battered women in Essex County and celebrate their working partnership with victim witness advocates on behalf of victims. Kevin Burke. District Attorney of Essex County, will present certificates to the advocates during lunch, followed by a training on legal updates and criminal prosecution issues by the District Attorney's office.	April 24, 1998 12:00pm - 4:00pm Merrimack College North Andover	Michaelene McCann Essex County DA's Office 978-745-6610
6TH ANNUAL VICTIM RIGHTS WEEK ROAD RACE 5k (3.1 miles) Road race co-sponsored by the District Attorney's for the Cape & Islands, Plymouth, and Bristol Counties to benefit agencies that provide assistance to victims of crime within the three districts.	April 25, 1998 11:00am - until Mass. Maritime Acad. Buzzards Bay	Michele Stanton Bristol County Victim/ Witness Program 508-997-0711
BLUE RIBBON CAMPAIGN Blue ribbons will be displayed from all Milford Police Department Cruisers in honor of Victim Rights Week.	April 26 - May 2, 1998	Officer John D. Tiernan Milford Police Departme 508-634-2362, ext. 615

EVENT	DATE/TIME LOCATION	CONTACT
CANDLELIGHT VIGIL "IN MEMORY OF ALL CHARLESTOWN HOMICIDE VICTIMS" A celebration of lives lost to homicide with prayer, music, guest speakers and essay winners. Each person's name will be said aloud as a candle is lit for them. The ceremony ends with the launching of balloons and refreshments in the school hall.	April 26, 1998 3:00pm - 5:00pm St. Catherine of Sienna 49 Vine Street Charlestown	Sandy King/Pam Enos Charlestown After Murder Program 617-351-5000
CHILDREN, OUR BEST BET The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children's (MSPCC) Northeast Regional Council is sponsoring the fourth annual "Children, Our Best Bet" on April 26th at Suffolk Downs. Enjoy a Kentucky Derby style luncheon in the exclusive Topsider Room and Dixieland music provided by the Civil Disturbance Band. In addition, guests will have the opportunity to meet the former Boston Celtics Captain, Dee Brown, and his wife, Tammy. Proceeds from this event will benefit MSPCC's nationally recognized GoodStart Program.	April 26, 1998 12:00pm - 4:00pm Suffolk Downs East Boston	Denis Grandbois MSPCC 978-682-9222
WALK FOR H.A.W.C. 5 mile walk through historic Salem to raise money for H.A.W.C. (Help for Abused Women Their Children) H.A.W.C. is the only agency providing comprehensive services to battered women in 23 North Shore towns, from Saugus to Gloucester.	April 26, 1998 12:00pm - 4:00pm Museum Place Salem	Donna Bremberg H.A.W.C. 978-744-8552
WALK FOR WOMEN'S LIVES The 8th annual Walk for Women's Lives will raise money for agencies that work with survivors of violence. These include: Alternative House (Lowell), Support Committee for Battered Women (Waltham), and Women's Protective Services (Framingham). A rally will follow the walk with refreshments, entertainment, guest speakers, and raffle prizes.	April 26, 1998 12:00pm - 2:30pm Concord Academy Concord	Liza Cormier The Network for Women's Lives 978-287-5500
"FLOWERS FOR VICTIMS: EXTENDING THE CIRCLE OF SAFETY" Families, friends, concerned community members and victims will each dedicate a flower in the name of a sexual assault and/or domestic violence victim. The ceremony will be followed by a march for the victims.	April 27, 1998 12:00pm - 2:00pm City Hall Plaza Brockton	Pat Foley Womansplace Crisis Center 508-588-8255 or 508-588-2045
VICTIM RIGHTS AT ASHMONT "T" STATION (RED LINE) Suffolk County Victim/Witness Advocates will provide information and pamphlets on Victim Rights and the District Attorney's programs.	April 27 & 28, 1998 7:00am - 8:00am Ashmont "T" Station Dorchester	Helena Dunn Suffolk County DA's Office 617-725-8750

EVENT	DATE/TIME LOCATION	CONTACT
WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW COULD HURT YOU... CORI REGISTRATION AND VICTIM SUPPORT Crime Victim Testimonials -- How Victims of Crime can become vital participants in the criminal justice system. How CORI registration: a) contributes to "personal safety" and b) ensures a victim's "right to know." Press conference.	April 27, 1998 8:30am - 10:00am 14 Beacon St., 1st Floor (across from State Hse.) Boston	Giovanna Spadaro The Joey Fournier Svcs. 617-248-0066
ABUSE PREVENTION INITIATIVES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES CONFERENCE The Disabled Persons Protection Commission (D.P.P.C.), is sponsoring a one-day conference is for person with disabilities, service-providers, advocates, health care professionals, social workers, therapists, and others who are concerned about the problem of abuse and neglect of adults with disabilities.	April 28, 1998 8:00am - 4:30pm Federal Reserve Bank 600 Atlantic Ave, 1st Fl. Boston	For more information: D.P.P.C. 617-727-6465
ADVOCACY CENTER FOR CHILDREN -- OPEN HOUSE The Worcester-based Advocacy Center for Children is holding an open house at its child friendly facility for children who have experienced sexual abuse or severe physical abuse and their families. Refreshments will be served.	April 28, 1998 5:00pm - 8:00pm A.C.C. at the Jr. League Worcester	Maureen Ahern Worcester Youth Guidance Center 508-791-3261
ANTI RAPE AWARENESS There will be an Anti Rape Awareness program to raise awareness to the issues of sexual assault. Hands on techniques which may be used to keep safe will be will be demonstrated. Participants will be able to use techniques on instructors wearing the "Redman" training suit.	April 28, 1998 7:00pm	Officer John D. Tiernan Milford Police Departmen 508-634-2362, ext. 615
COMMUNITIES AND COURTS: CELEBRATING COLLABORATION ROUNDTABLE An opportunity to celebrate success stories in collaboration on victim cases throughout the state.	April 28, 1998 3:00pm - 4:30pm Chelsea District Court Chelsea	Lisa Cashion Suffolk County DA's Office 617-621-9548
120th BIRTHDAY PARTY Celebrate the 120th birthday of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children's (MSPCC) at its annual Statewide meeting and learn about its many accomplishments. Honors for great achievements will be presented to outstanding volunteers and staff.	April 28, 1998 6:00pm - 8:00pm BankBoston - Conf. Ctr. 100 Federal Street Boston	Shelley Walker MSPCC 617-587-1515
"THEY HAD TO START SOMEWHERE" Information table featuring local resources for teenagers and decorated with pictures of successful people in arts, sports and entertainment.	April 28, 1998 9:00am - 11:00am Boston Juvenile Court Old Courthouse Boston	Tara Davis/ Jenn Dean Suffolk County DA's Office 617-725-8617

EVENT	DATE/TIME LOCATION	CONTACT
VIOLENCE INTERVENTION PROJECT The Violence Intervention Project's monthly meeting will feature guest speaker Jane Snyder, PhD. The discussion will focus on the effects of violence on young people as well as society.	April 28, 2998 3:00pm - 4:30pm Blackstone Valley Tech. Vocational School Blackstone	Officer John D. Tiernan Milford Police Department 508-634-2362, ext. 615
CHILDREN WHO WITNESS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/ SAFETY PROGRAM Milford Police Department's Domestic Violence Unit will speak about the effects of violence on young children as well as measures parents and kids can take to keep themselves safe.	April 30, 1998 6:30pm Milford Public Library Milford	Officer John D. Tiernan Milford Police Department 508-634-2362, ext. 615
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INFORMATION BOOTH The District Attorney's office will provide information on domestic violence, shelters, referrals, restraining orders and other services for victims of domestic violence.	April 30, 1998 12:00pm - 2:00pm East Boston Health Ctr. East Boston	Kelly Noonan Suffolk County DA's Office 617-567-8650
HOOP CONTEST Basketball competition where District Attorneys, Victim Witness advocates, investigators, Judges, and court officers are paired off with children from the center and "shoot hoop."	May 1, 1998 3:00pm Shelburne Community Center Roxbury	Debbie DiMaggio Suffolk County DA's Office 617-725-8760, ext. 543
REMEMBRANCE GARDEN PLANTING Join the families, friends and staff of the Worcester-based After Homicide Program at their annual garden planting in memory of loved ones lost to homicide and vehicular homicide. Cookout to follow planting.	May 2, 1998 11:00am - 2:00pm Lincoln Square Garden Worcester	Maureen Ahern Worc. Youth Guidance Center 508-791-3261
"HABAKKUK'S SONG" A gospel concert based on the Old Testament book, Habakkuk, which is also the name of the prophet whose personal dialogue with God questions the reasons for crime and violence. God's response is one of hope, forgiveness, and going on to "new heights".	May 2, 1998 7:00pm - until Ebenezer Bapt. Church 157 W. Springfield St. South End, Boston	Christine Caines LAMP/RoxComp 617-541-3790, ext. 719
VIOLENCE HURTS! HANG YOUR TEARS OUT TO DRY Come and see over 300 T-shirts created to support non-violence against women. Make your own T-shirt as well. Sponsored by the First Unitarian Church, Milford Police Department and the Violence Intervention Project.	May 2, 1998 10:00am - 4:00pm Memorial Park Milford	Officer John D. Tiernan Milford Police Department 508-634-2362, ext. 615
CELEBRATING SURVIVAL: AN EVENING OF HOPE An event to raise awareness about domestic violence and to view the artwork of survivors. Guests will be invited to participate in an exhibit to demonstrate the power of the arts in healing.	May 4, 1998 6:00pm - 8:00pm Harvard Medical School Medical Education Ctr. Boston	Lisa Tieszen Gary 617-667-8141 or 617-667-0305

EVENT	DATE/TIME LOCATION	CONTACT
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: CURRENT PERSPECTIVES The 7th Susan J. Wise Memorial Lecture, sponsored by The Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute (BPSI). Speakers include Clare Dalton, LLM, Peter Fonagy, PhD, FBA, and Carole Sousa. Call for registration fees.	May 9, 1998 8:15am - 1:00pm Robshame Theatre at Boston College Chestnut Hill	Diane Nugent BPSI, Inc. 617-266-0953
SECOND ANNUAL "A MOTHER'S WALK FOR PEACE" This walk will bring together people from around the state to walk four miles to promote peace, and to highlight the need for parents to band together to protect each other's children. The funds raised from this walk will benefit the Louis D. Brown Peace Curriculum.	May 10, 1998 Registration - 6:00am Walk - 8:00am Fields Corner Dorchester	William Forry 617-298-2368
SHARING OUR SUCCESSES: VIOLENCE PREVENTION STRATEGIES THAT WORK This conference is about discovering the power to effect positive change through violence prevention efforts. The conference is designed to offer both hope and successful strategies for preventing violence in our homes, schools and communities.	May 14, 1998 8:00am - 4:00pm College of the Holy Cross Worcester	Christine Farrell MA Violence Prevention Task Force 617-624-5486
PEACE DAY Celebrate Peace Day with the family and friends of Matthew "Meiko" Hill who fell victim to a senseless act of violence as he stood trying to protect a friend. In May 1996, Governor Weld officially proclaimed PEACE DAY be celebrated annually on the third Sunday of May in Meiko's memory.	May 17, 1998 2:00pm - 5:00pm O'Day Peace Park Shawmut Ave South End, Boston	Tipp & Dorothea Harris 617-287-2434
WORKING TOGETHER FOR HEALING AND JUSTICE A conference to strengthen support for survivors of sexual assault by building relationships among clergy, lay leaders and staff from rape crisis centers and battered women's service groups.	May 21, 1998 9:00am - 3:30pm Holiday Inn Worcester	Ann Marie Hunter Boston Justice Ministries 617-227-6992 Marianne Winters 508-721-9711
LOUIS D. BROWN FELLOWS AWARD CEREMONY This award is conferred on 30 high school students each year for their demonstrated understanding of peace. The event is attended regularly by about 500 guests including students, parents, teachers, community leaders, and public officials.	May 26, 1998 5:30pm - 9:00pm Hynes Convention Ctr. 800 Boylston Street Boston	Clementina Chery 617-825-1917

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

A Proclamation

By His Excellency

GOVERNOR ARGEO PAUL CELLUCCI

1998

WHEREAS: The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that a violent crime occurs every 18 seconds in the United States; and

WHEREAS: Violent crime crosses all gender, racial, ethnic, generational, economic, and religious boundaries, imposing profound physical, emotional, and financial losses on victims, their families, and society; and

WHEREAS: Each life lost to or touched by a senseless act of violence is one life too many; and

WHEREAS: All citizens, including crime victims, witnesses, and their families, deserve to be treated with respect, compassion, and justice; and

WHEREAS: Certain categories of crime, such as domestic violence, rape, incest, and child sexual assault, often remain underreported because victims fear skepticism, intimidation, and stigmatization; and

WHEREAS: A critical need exists for programs that assist crime victims, witnesses, and their families in protecting their rights, ensuring their safety, recovering financial losses, and rebuilding their lives; and

WHEREAS: Thousands of Massachusetts citizens, through volunteer and professional efforts, are devoted to advocating for victims' rights and services; and

WHEREAS: The Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance is dedicated to upholding the rights afforded to victims and witnesses through the Victim Bill of Rights;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ARGEO PAUL CELLUCCI, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby proclaim the week of April 26th through May 2nd, 1998, to be

VICTIM RIGHTS WEEK

and urge all the citizens of the Commonwealth to take cognizance of this event and participate fittingly in its observance.

Given at the Executive Chamber in Boston, this third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the two hundred and twenty-second.

ARGEO PAUL CELLUCCI

By His Excellency the Governor

WILLIAM F. GALVIN
Secretary of the Commonwealth

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Victim Rights Awards
☆Prior Year Award Recipients ☆

Special Recognition
1997: Nancy Larson
1996: Clementina and Joseph Chery
1995: Jim Hardeman
1994: Sheri Poe
1993: Carolyn Ramsey
1992: DiMaiti Family

Senator of the Year
1997: Marian Walsh
1996: Robert Antonioni
1995: Cheryl Jacques
1994: Shannon O'Brien
1993: Frederick Berry
1992: James Jajuga
1991: Paul Harold
1990: Paul White

Representative of the Year
1997: Donna Cuomo
1996: James Brett
1995: Joe McIntyre
1994: Joe McIntyre
1993: William Reinstein
1992: Barbara Gray
1991: Susan Tucker
1990: James Brett

Media Coverage
1997: Judy Rakowski, Boston Globe
1996: Patricia Smith, Boston Globe
1995: Peter Gelzinis, Boston Herald
1994: Liz Walker. WBZ-TV
1993: Jack Harper, WCVB-TV
1992: Bella English, Boston Globe
1991: Kevin Cullen, Boston Globe
1990: Eileen McNamara, Boston Globe

Public Policy
1997: Marianne Winters
1996: Carole Sousa
1995: SCORE Program
1994: Dr. William Callahan, Mass. Medical Society
1993: Judge Sydney Hanlon
1992: Rai Kowal
1991: Deborah Prothrow-Stith
1990: Linda Luongo

Victim Witness Advocate Recognition's
For Ten Years or More of Service

☆ *1998 Victim Advocate Recognitions* ☆

Michael Glennon- Suffolk County District Attorney's Office
Marie Rafferty- Norfolk County District Attorney's Office
Maureen Russell- Norfolk County District Attorney's Office

Past Recipients

1997
Beth Avola -Norfolk County
Susan Capodilupo-Essex County
Nancy Dickman-Worcester County
Deborah Fogarty-Middlesex County
Anne Foley-Middlesex County
Michelle Mawn-Plymouth County
Kristen Ryan-Norfolk County
Jeff Ryan-Middlesex County
Lisa Smith-Plymouth County

1996
Fay Ciaramitaro-Essex County
Kevin O'Connor-Hampden County
Mary Ann Pirani-Worcester County
Heather Rocheford-Worcester County

1995
Sandra Clark- Essex County
Michael Coffey- Suffolk County
Mary Gavin-Plymouth County
Jacgueline Gaw-Hampden County
Mary Glavin-Plymouth County
Leroy Gonsalves-Cape and Islands
Mary Shogry-Hayer-Berkshire County
Marsha Humphrey-Northwestern County
Barbara Faherty-Plymouth County
Christine Pia Malone-Essex County
Kathy Morrissey-Attorney General's Office
Elizabeth Schon Vainer-Suffolk County

1994
Gayle Beaudoin-Essex County*
Virginia Bein-Cape and Islands
Lucy Murray-Brown-Middlesex County
Tyler Burke-Essex County
Gloria Cash-Norfolk County
Debbie Chieco-Hampden County
Gwen DeVasto-Norfolk County
Alberta DePesa-Norfolk County*
Deborah Dunn-Essex County
Janet Fine-Suffolk County
Pamela Friedman-Norfolk County
Susan Hall- Cape and Islands
Marcia Hill-Massachusetts Parole Board
Berta Hulme-Norfolk County
Elizabeth Keegan-Berkshire County
Michaelene McCann-Essex County*
Richard Mercurio-Suffolk County
Maureen Mullins-Suffolk County
Patricia Nigrelli-Norfolk County*
Anthony Pellegrini-Worcester County
Bonnie Press-Northwestern District
Cindy Shoer-Essex County
Laura Scherz-Suffolk County
Michele Stanton-Bristol County
Ralph Vaccari-Essex County*
Diana Lopez Villegas-Middlesex County
Susan Zoia-Essex County*

*Recognition's of 15 or more years of service

KEYNOTE SPEAKER - AZIM KHAMISA

Azim Khamisa and Ples Felix had never met – had never even heard of each other – before January 21, 1995. On that Saturday, Azim Khamisa's only son, Tariq, a 20 year old art student at San Diego State University, was shot to death as he was delivering pizza. The trigger was pulled by Ples Felix' 14 year old grandson, Tony Hicks, on the orders of an older gang member.

Tony was apprehended, charged, and pleaded guilty to the killing. He was sentenced under a new California law that allows children as young as 14 to be tried as adults, and will be 37 years old before he is eligible for parole. "All the dreams and hopes I had for Tony just came crumbling down," says Ples, Tony's grandfather and guardian.

Nearly overwhelmed with grief, but believing "that there were victims at both ends of the gun," Azim contacted Ples and invited him to participate in forming the Tariq Khamisa Foundation. The purpose of this ambitious new project is to combat the phenomena of "children killing children" in our society. Through the Tariq Khamisa Foundation, Azim and Ples have taken their message of nonviolence and concern for children throughout the San Diego school system. They have presented the first in a series of Violence Impact Forums which are designed to inform kids, parents, and school officials about the devastating consequences of violence, how to deal with peer pressure to join gangs, and to provide information about school and community victim services.

It took tremendous strength and courage for Ples to go to Azim's home in November of 1995. It also took forgiveness, compassion and great valor for Azim to make that initial phone call. Today, these two men have formed a strong alliance to prevent other families from experiencing similar tragedies. They have been featured on national television shows, in *People Magazine*, and in many other publications highlighting their unique educational efforts.

The Tariq Khamisa Foundation
550 West C Street, Suite 1700
San Diego CA 92101-1313
619/277-5700

Listing of Exhibitors:
Victim Rights Conference 1998

Asian Shelter and Advocacy Project: Boston, MA
Attorney General's Victim Compensation Unit, Boston, MA
Battered Women's Legal Advocacy Project, Boston, MA
Cambridge Documentary Films, Cambridge, MA
Child Witness to Violence Project, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA
Conference of Boston Teaching Hospitals, Domestic Violence Advisory Council, Boston, MA
Community Crisis Support Service, Greenfield, MA
Community Legal Services and Counseling Center, Cambridge
Criminal History Systems Board, Boston, MA
Department of Corrections, Boston, MA
Elizabeth Stone House, Jamaica Plain, MA
Executive Office of Public Safety, Boston, MA
Fenway Community Health Center, Violence Recovery Program, Boston, MA
Harbor Me, Inc., Chelsea, MA
International Institute of Boston, Boston, MA
Joey Fournier Services, Boston, MA
Join Together, Boston, MA
Judge Baker Children's Center, Boston, MA
Louis D. Brown Peace Curriculum, Dorchester, MA
Massachusetts Parole Board, Boston, MA
Massachusetts/ Rhode Island State Chapter of Children's Advocacy Centers, Boston, MA
Middlesex District Attorney's Office, Cambridge, MA
Our Sister's Place, Fall River, MA
Partnership for Peace, Newburyport, MA
Peace At Home, Boston, MA
Peace Day, Dorchester, MA
People of the Fire Project, Montague, MA
Polaris Video Productions, Lynn, MA
Post-Homicide Family Support Program, Springfield, MA
SAFEPLAN Massachusetts, Boston, MA
Services Against Family Violence, Malden, MA
Weapons Related Injury Surveillance Project, Boston, MA
Womansplace Crisis Center, Brockton, MA

CONGRATULATIONS !
On Your 20th Anniversary
1978—1998

Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups

And

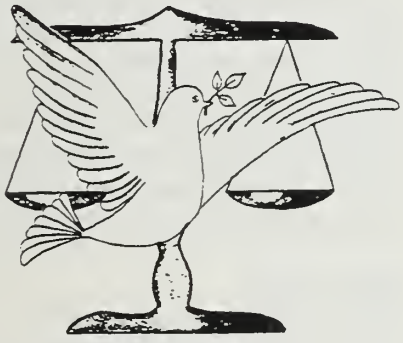
BEST WISHES !

On The Merger Between the

Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MCASA)
&
Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups

Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance

Victim and Witness Assistance Board



Mass. Office for Victim Assistance
100 Cambridge Street, Room 1104
Boston, MA 02202
After July, 1998: 1 Asburton Place
Boston, MA 02108
Phone: (617)727-5200
Fax: (617)727-6552
E-mail: MOVA@state.ma.us

What is MOVA?

Mission Statement
The Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance is dedicated to assisting victims of crime through advocacy, legislation, public policy, grant administration, direct services, training, education and outreach. MOVA provides direct support to victims and their families through information, referrals and crisis counseling. MOVA represents the interests of crime victims while working in cooperation with other state agencies, victim service providers, the criminal justice system, the legislature and the federal government.

MOVA was established as an independent state agency in 1984 and is governed by the Victim and Witness Assistance Board. The agency oversees the operation of the Massachusetts Victim Bill of Rights, monitors collections to the Victim and Witness Assistance Fund to increase funding for Victim and Witness Assistance programs, and offers other services pursuant to Mass. General Laws Chapter 258B.

Each year, MOVA organizes the Massachusetts Victim Rights Conference, a statewide gathering of crime victims, victim service providers and their supporters. This event draws nearly 1,000 participants to the State House for a day of reflection, education and inspiration.

What is VOCA?

MOVA provides funding to non-profit agencies offering specialized victim services through its administration of the federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) victim assistance program in Massachusetts. Presently, 62 community-based programs receive VOCA funding to provide counseling and a variety of direct services to victims of domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, hate crimes and other crimes, surviving family members of homicide victims, children who witness violence, and communities impacted by crime.

Trainings and Publications

MOVA serves as a resource for victim advocates, victim service providers and criminal justice professionals throughout the state by providing publications, training, referrals and information. MOVA's publications include: *In the Aftermath of Crime: A Guide to Victim Rights and Services in Massachusetts*, brochures summarizing the *Massachusetts Bill of Rights* in several languages, and a comprehensive *Resource Directory for Crime Victim Assistance* to be released in October, 1998. The agency also maintains a lending library of victim-related publications and videos, and serves as a clearinghouse for information on victim issues.

In addition to the annual Victim Rights Conference, MOVA offers trainings throughout the year on victim rights, skill building and other issues for service providers and advocates.

Legislation

MOVA has been instrumental in securing passage of several major pieces of legislation in recent years such as the Victim Rights Law of 1995 that expanded victims' rights in criminal cases. For the 1997/98 legislative session, MOVA is sponsoring legislation to improve the collection of victim restitution, a constitutional amendment for victims of crime, a bill to prevent convicted criminals from profiting from their crimes and a bill to create a distinctive license plate to raise money for victim service and violence prevention organizations. MOVA is also supporting legislation to expand the Victim Compensation program, to protect the privacy rights of crime victims, to protect children in custody and visitation cases involving domestic violence, to ban assault weapons, and federal legislation to allow for garnishment of a federal employee's pension under a court order to enforce a judgment against the person for physical, sexual or emotional abuse.

What is SAFEPLAN?

In 1995, the state legislature provided funds to launch SAFEPLAN Massachusetts, a court-based program which helps victims of domestic violence seeking protection from abuse. SAFEPLAN advocates help victims of domestic violence plan for their safety and obtain protective orders in the civil session. Advocates provide referrals to local support services, information on legal and safety options andcourt accompaniment. As of April 1998, SAFEPLAN Advocates are serving victims in 28 District Courts and Probate & Family Courts in seven counties across the Commonwealth. These advocates expand existing services for domestic violence victims.

Who Are We?

Victim and Witness Assistance Board Members
Attorney General Scott Harshbarger, Chair
Gerard D. Downing, Berkshire District Attorney
Mary Ellen Doyle, Public Member
Deborah Hall Grant, Public Member
Elizabeth Scheibel, Northwestern District Attorney
The Victim and Witness Assistance Board meets monthly in sessions open to the public.

MOVA Staff
Heidi Urich, Executive Director
Paula Almeida, Office Manager
Maureen Brown, Victim Advocate/Training Specialist
Celia Devlin, Victim Services Assistant
Nicole Gill, VOCA Grant Specialist
Marilee Kenney Hunt, Domestic Violence Project Coordinator/SAFEPLAN Manager
Alyssa Kazin, Victim Services Program Specialist
Michael Lartigue, Safeplan Training and Contract Administrator
Mark Spezzafero, Director of Finance and Administration
Tracy Wadsworth, Policy Analyst
Tori Willis, Administrative Assistant

Workshop A
Domestic Violence: Probate Court Issues

Domestic Violence: Probate Court Issues

Moderator:

Deborah Hall Grant, Member
Victim and Witness Assistance Board
100 Cambridge Street, Room 1104
Boston, MA 02202
(617) 727-5200

Panelists:

The Honorable Sean Dunphy, Chief Justice
Trial Court Administration
Probate and Family Courts
3 Center Plaza, 9th Floor
Boston, MA
(617) 742-9743

Bette Babinski
Probation Department
Franklin Division Probate & Family Court
425 Min Street
Greenfield, MA 01301
(413) 774-7011

Sheila Calkins, Chief
Family Protection Unit
Plymouth County District Attorney's Office
P.O. Box 1665
Brockton, MA 02403
(508) 584-8120

Karen Simmons, Esq.
Survivor, Domestic Violence
Attorney, Committee for Public Counsel Services
Children & Family Law Program
1145 Main Street, Suite 420
Springfield, MA 01103
(413) 746-0285

Patricia Tellis-Warren, Esq.
Staff Attorney, Family Law Unit
Cambridge & Somerville Legal Services
432 Columbia St.
Cambridge, MA 02141
(617) 494-1800

Coordinator:

Marilee Kenney Hunt, MOVA

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1997

The Boston Globe

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JOHN I TAYLOR, *President 1963-1975* LAURENCE L WINSHIP, *Editor 1955-1965* THOMAS WINSHIP, *Editor 1965-1984*

Grisly similarities mark the list of domestic violence fatalities in Massachusetts this year, including one just two days ago. Twenty-two names of women, men, and children are on the list, culled from records kept by the nonprofit organization Peace at Home, the Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance, and the Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups.

Gunfire rips through this roster, as do hidden bodies and child witnesses – all violent calls to make even more progress on prevention, intervention, and punishment.

At this time of year, the Globe traditionally remembers the victims of violence at the hands of those they once trusted.

• • •

Jan. 3: Kimberly Iuele, 28, residing in Hampton Falls, N.H., and Massachusetts, was allegedly killed by her boyfriend, Mark Phillips, who lived in Rowley with his wife and family. He committed suicide.

JOHN CHESHIRE/GLOBE ILLUSTRATION

Jan. 11: Carol Cardarelli, 49, of Plymouth, who had been reported missing in November 1996, was found wrapped in bedding and plastic inside an attic crawl space in her home. In February police arrested her husband, Victor Cardarelli, whom they found in Atlantic City.

Jan. 16: Stephen Akalis, 67, of Chicopee was fatally stabbed with a kitchen knife, allegedly by his wife, Maria Akalis, 29, during an argument in their home.

March 9: Nadeline DePace, 54, of Waltham was found in her basement, the victim of head wounds. In 1990 she had obtained a restraining order against her husband, Pasqualino DePace. The police investigation ended with his arrest.

March 9: Ellen Rauhala, 79, of Townsend, who was bedridden, died of smoke and soot inhalation and burns in a fire at her home, allegedly set by her 80-year-old husband, Oiva Rauhala.

March 17: Uma Reddy, 41, Kirthi Reddy, 13, and Uma's father, Jaganath Reddy, 58, of Brookline were all shot, allegedly by Laxma Reddy, Uma's husband and Kirthi's father. Days after this multiple murder, Laxma Reddy was killed when he pulled a gun on a police officer in Elko, Nev.

March 21: Cornelius Harris, 20, of Dorchester died from multiple gunshot wounds, allegedly inflicted by his girlfriend Juanita Williams, 25, during an argument.

June 6: Maria Encarnacion Cabrera, 46, of Lawrence was shot to death. Her 15-year-old son said that when he ran into the room he saw her bleeding on the floor and her 61-year-old ex-boyfriend, Antonio Jaime, standing over her with a gun in his hand. Jaime tried to commit suicide but was arrested and charged with killing Cabrera.

July 11: Maria Nunez, 29, of Holyoke died of nine stab wounds, reportedly inflicted after an argument with Jose Velasquez, the man she had been living with for 13 years. Police have charged him with her death.

July 30: Cheryl Senn, 26, of Lynn was stabbed to death in her home while her four sons, ages 8 to 11, were in the apartment. Her assailant is believed to be Joseph Eugene, who lived with her and is the father of three of her sons.

Sept. 18: Elaine Donahue, 43, of Reading was reported missing, although she had actually been bludgeoned to death. Her body was not found until a month later in a 50-gallon Rubbermaid container inside a storage locker. She had three sons and a daughter, ages 7 to 15. Police charged her husband, Edward Donahue, who had earlier helped search for his missing wife.

Sept. 27: Catherine Rice, 35, Benjamin Rice, 4, and Ryan Contos, 2 months, of Lowell were strangled to death. Police charged Peter Contos, Rice's boyfriend and the father of the two slain children. Peter Contos appeared to be leading a double life: He lived with another woman, his wife, in Stoneham.

Oct. 21: Annie Glenn, 23, of Lowell was shot in front of her three children and a dozen other people while waiting for a school bus. Her two young sons were holding her hand while her daughter stood nearby. Police charged her ex-boyfriend, Richard Kenney, against whom she had taken out several restraining orders.

Dec. 8: Elsie Korpela, 31, of Hyannis was beaten with cinder blocks, stabbed, and run over by a car. Her body was found under the car in her driveway. Officials speculated that Peter Groome, her boyfriend, committed the attack. Two other women besides Korpela had taken restraining orders out against Groome.

Dec. 10: Michelle Paige, 28, of Taunton was smothered with a pillow, allegedly by Kevin Ashley, 44, with whom she had had an on-again, off-again relationship for a year.

Dec. 18: Judith Leccese, 48, of Saugus was shot four or five times. At 9:42 p.m., her husband, James, called 911 to say he had just shot his wife and was going to shoot himself. When police arrived, they found James in the living room – he later died at the hospital – and Judith in a bedroom, dead of multiple bullet wounds.

Dec. 19: Susan Buckman, 52, of Randolph was found by police in a bedroom of her house with more than 40 stab wounds. Police also found her husband, Joseph, in the garage, bound with duct tape. Days later police charged Joseph with his wife's murder.

Dec. 29: Lisa McLester, 27, of Roxbury was found bloodied and lying in an apartment building foyer. Police charged Lazaro Miranda, 32, her boyfriend, with using a meat cleaver and a machete to kill McLester while her 4-year-old son watched.

• • •

Despite these tragic deaths, hope dwells in the many efforts being made to combat domestic violence across the state.

Work is one thing that many victims have in common, explains Jean Haertl, executive director of the Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence. This makes workplaces a crucial intervention site. Hence the governor's executive order on domestic violence, a zero-tolerance policy that covers the state's 64,000 workers and extends a provocative invitation to other government branches and private companies to follow suit. From dealing with batterers to providing support for victims, the directive challenges employers to kick the habit of looking the other way.

Fiercely busy, the commission's work also includes outreach to immigrant and refugee communities and calling for more money to fund shelters and step up prosecutions of batterers.

Teenagers can help, which is the idea driving a program run by Peace at Home. Called Peace in the World Begins at Home, this effort takes students from the City Year program and turns them into domestic violence peer counselors. During the fall semester these students receive training. In the spring they go out and train other students in middle schools, high schools, and community organizations. One training tool is a handbook – printed in English, French, and Spanish with the help of the Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Foundation – that not only details what violence is and how to offer help but also describes what nonviolent relationships look like.

Now in its third year, the program has found troubling statistics. Early analysis, supported by the New England Research Institute, suggests that in a pilot sample of some 200 adolescents from three Boston high schools and four nonschool youth programs, over 37.6 percent have experienced or witnessed partner violence.

Children under the age of 8 are the focus of the Child Witness to Violence Project at Boston Medical Center. Founded in 1992, the project set out mostly to ease community violence. But it became apparent that what children were largely witnessing was domestic violence.

The project's tools are counseling children, advocacy, and outreach. Of the children referred for counseling, 87 percent are under age 7 – silent victims hurt by the mistaken assumption that at their age they don't fully understand what's going on.

But what these children do understand gets converted into distressing behavior. Chronic worry afflicts some children – because the world seems unsafe, they don't take risks. Others mimic the violence they see at home to solve problems of their own. Some don't want to go to school so they can stay home and protect their battered parents.

The project also meets increasing demands for training sessions, running some 20 to 25 sessions a month, explains director Betsy McAlister Groves. And along with the state attorney general's office, the project has a grant to run a series of conferences to help communities develop groups of people who will work with children.

A relative old-timer in the fight is the Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups. Started in 1978, the coalition connects 32 programs, champions policy changes, and fosters education. The coalition tries to unite many efforts, especially in the western part of the state, where the web of support is stretched thin.

Not named here, but also deserving respectful attention, are the peripheral victims, as well as shelters, hospitals, police officers, court officers, and other organizations that are paving the way toward a domestically safer future.

What is SAFEPLAN Massachusetts?

SAFEPLAN Massachusetts is a program of specialized court-based advocacy for victims of domestic violence seeking protective orders through the courts. SAFEPLAN is designed to place specially trained domestic violence advocates in District Courts and Probate & Family Courts. These advocates assist eligible victims in completing the paperwork for 209A protective orders and developing personalized safety plans before leaving court. Advocates also inform victims of local battered women's services and make other appropriate referrals.

SAFEPLAN is funded by both the Massachusetts Legislature and the Federal Government and is administered by the Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance (MOVA). SAFEPLAN advocates are employees of community victim service organizations under grants from MOVA. There are currently sites in Barnstable, Berkshire, Plymouth, Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin and Worcester Counties.

SAFEPLAN began operation in September, 1995 and now serves victims of domestic abuse in 27 courts across 7 counties. SAFEPLAN Advocates work closely with District Attorney Victim Witness Advocates at the District Courts.

Why is SAFEPLAN Needed?

Each year in Massachusetts over 40,000 victims of domestic abuse receive 209A protective orders. These orders are granted by the courts against abusive partners, spouses, or significant others who are causing or threatening to cause the victim physical harm to the victim.

According to the Domestic Violence Registry, 85% of protective orders are granted to women. Nearly 75% of the abusers against whom protective orders are issued have a prior criminal history, and 50% have a prior history of **violent** crime. The vast majority of the protective orders are granted to victims who are in fear for their physical safety.

Victims' needs for assistance are often great. Most victims of domestic violence arrive at court with little, if any, knowledge of their rights under the Abuse Prevention Statute. Many are in crisis, having just suffered an abusive attack. For some, it may be their first experience with the court system; they may be intimidated by the setting and the process. SAFEPLAN advocates inform victims of their rights and assist them in completing the paperwork associated with civil protective orders.

Studies have consistently shown that victims of abuse are often at their greatest risk when attempting to leave the abusive relationship. Thus, coming to court and seeking a protective order is often a dangerous action. It is essential that specialized domestic violence advocates be available at the courthouse to assist and inform victims on safety issues during this potentially dangerous time. Court-based SAFEPLAN advocates are available to help victims develop a personalized safety plan. In many cases, SAFEPLAN advocates complete dangerousness and risk assessments with victims.

Where possible, SAFEPLAN advocates keep in touch with a victim in the period between the initial or "*ex parte*" hearing and the return or "10 day hearing." Advocates remind the victim that the advocate will be there to offer support and assistance at additional court hearings where the abuser may be present.

Experience has shown that victims who are helped by an advocate are more likely than unassisted victims to fully utilize the system and the laws to ***prevent*** further abuse. **SAFEPLAN offers the kind of help that will make a difference in keeping victims of domestic abuse safe.**

SAFEPLAN Advocates and the Regional Coordinator

SAFEPLAN advocates are required to complete an intensive training program and apprenticeship.

All Advocates receive the support and supervision of a SAFEPLAN Regional Coordinator (SRC) based in their region. The SRC works as a liaison among other professionals providing services to domestic violence victims, including the office of District Attorney, Judges, court personnel, the local Legal Services organization, and the area's battered women's services groups.

A Guide to How Probate and Family Courts Handle Cases Involving Domestic Violence

Community Legal Services and Counseling Center
Formerly known as Cambridgeport Problem Center
One West Street
Cambridge, MA 02139 December 1995
617-661-1010

Printed Courtesy of:
Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance
Domestic Violence Project

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You Have the Right to Protection Against Domestic Violence

Violent behavior is unacceptable. No one deserves to be abused. If you have been hit, threatened, forced to have sex or otherwise abused, you have a right to ask a court for an order to prevent the abuse. This order is called a "restraining order." It is also called a 209A order because the law that gives you the right to protection is Chapter 209A of the Massachusetts General Laws.

You can get a restraining order by going to a District Court, Superior Court, or Probate and Family Court in your area.

This booklet focuses on how Probate and Family Courts ("Probate Court" for short) handle domestic violence.

What You Need to Know About Probate Courts

What Kinds of Cases do Probate Courts Handle?

Probate Courts handle many different types of cases involving families and children, including:

- ❑ Divorces
- ❑ Paternity
- ❑ Child Custody
- ❑ Visitation
- ❑ Child Support
- ❑ Domestic Abuse
- ❑ Legal Separation

Probate Courts can also issue orders to prevent a spouse from removing, hiding, spending or using up marital property and assets.

What Can the Probate Courts Do About Domestic Violence?

The Probate Court can issue a "restraining order" which will set limits on the abusive behavior of household or family members. This is also called a "209A order" because it is issued under Chapter 209A of the Massachusetts General Laws.

The Probate Court can also issue a restraining order if you are involved in a divorce, legal separation, paternity, custody, or visitation case. These orders are called "Domestic Relations Protective Orders."

209A orders can last no more than one year, though they can be extended for periods of up to one year. Domestic Relations Protective Orders can last indefinitely.

For more information on restraining orders, see pages 5 – 8 of this booklet.

IMPORTANT NOTE — District Courts can also issue 209A orders, but Probate Courts can change or cancel them. So, if you already have a 209A order from the District Court and the person who has abused you goes to Probate Court to get reduced child support, custody or visitation of your children, or a divorce — **be aware that a Probate Court can override the District Court's 209A order.**

What Is the Family Service Office?

Each Probate Court has a Family Service Office. Probate Court judges refer many types of cases to the Family Service Office, including divorce, custody, visitation, and support.

Family Service Offices staff are NOT lawyers or judges. They should not give you legal advice and they cannot issue court orders. The job of the Family Service Officer is to:

- ❑ Identify what issues the court needs to decide in your case.
- ❑ Gather facts about your case and report these facts to the judge.
- ❑ Make recommendations to the judge about your case, (for example, who should have custody or what visitation arrangement makes sense.)
- ❑ Use the Child Support Guidelines to determine how much child support should be paid.
- ❑ Monitor enforcement of court orders, such as restraining orders.

The Family Service Office also works with parties in a case to resolve issues that they can agree about. This process is called "mediation" or "dispute intervention."

If you do not want to go through mediation because of abuse, or you do not want to meet with the Family Service Officer and the abusive person at the same time — **tell the Family Service Officer**. You should not be required to meet with the Family Service Officer and the abusive person at the same time. Family Service Offices rules also say that mediation may be inappropriate where there are power differences or intimidation.

Getting a Restraining Order

What Can a Restraining Order Include?

In a restraining order, a judge can order the person who is abusing you to:

- ❑ Stop abusing you.
- ❑ Leave your home and return house keys, even if the person owns or pays rent in the place where you live.
- ❑ Not contact you and remain away from you, your children, your home, and your workplace.
- ❑ Pay child support.
- ❑ Pay your living expenses, if you are married to the person.
- ❑ Pay you for expenses you have had because of the abuse, such as medical expenses, lost wages, or damage to property.
- ❑ Give up any firearms he may have.

The judge can give you temporary custody of your children.

The judge can also order the person who is abusing you to attend a special batterer's treatment program.

Can a Restraining Order Be Designed to Fit Your Safety Needs?

Yes. A restraining order does not have to include all of the orders listed on page 5. If there is a particular order than you **do not want** included in your restraining order or that you **want worded in a particular way**, be sure to tell the judge. You can tell the judge what you want the restraining order to include.

Suppose for example, you wanted the children to visit with the other parent after the restraining order goes into effect. In that situation you might ask that the no contract part of the order apply to you and not the children. For more information on how Probate Courts handle visitation in domestic violence cases, see **How Does the Probate Court Handle Visitation When There is Domestic Violence?** on page 11.

Remember- You can request orders that fit your safety needs, and the court can make orders that fit your safety needs.

IMPORTANT NOTES - Probate Courts have important powers in 209A cases that District Courts and Superior Courts do not have. If you file your 209A case in Probate Court, you can ask the judge to issue a "visitation order." A Probate Court 209A visitation order can permit visitation, order no visitation, or permit only supervised or other structured visitation. If a Probate Court has issued a "child support order" or a "child custody order," then a District or Superior Court cannot issue one of these orders at a later date.

A9

Whom Can You Get a Restraining Order Against?

You have a right to get a restraiing order if you have been abused by:

- ❑ Your husband or wife.
- ❑ Your former husband or wife.
- ❑ The parent of your minor child (Even if you are not married).
- ❑ A blood relative.
- ❑ Anyone with whom you have had a substantial dating relationship.

You can get a restraining order against someone even if you are not currently living with the person. The purpose of a restraining order, or 209A order, is not to punish the person abusing you. **The purpose of the order is to protect you.**

How Does the Law Define "Abuse?"

For purposes of obtaining a restraining order, "abuse" is defined as:

- ❑ Attempting to cause or causing you or your children physical harm;
- ❑ Placing you or your children in fear of serious physical harm; or
- ❑ Causing you to have sexual relations by force, threat or duress.

What Can You Do If a Restraining Order is Violated?

If the person who abused you violates a restraining order, it is a criminal offense. **Immediately call 911.** Tell the police that you have a 209A order and that you need help **immediately**.

Violating a 209A order is a criminal offense.

Does the Court Have Information About Prior Incidents of Domestic Violence or Crimes?

When you file for a restraining order, the court is required to search a statewide computer system to determine whether the person who has abused you has been charged with a crime, been involved in domestic or other violence, or has an outstanding warrant out for his arrest. In any of these situations, the court may be required to take further action, which could result in the arrest of the abuser.

Taking Care of Your Children

How Do Probate Courts Handle Custody of Children When There Is Domestic Violence?

Domestic violence is a factor that the law requires courts to consider when determining who gets custody of your children.

Note: Words that appear in *italics* are legal terms and are defined on page 11.

Massachusetts law provides for two forms of custody, *legal custody* and *physical custody*. The law also provides that these forms of custody may be either *sole* for one parent or *shared* between the parents.

In cases involving married parents, before awarding temporary *shared legal custody*, Probate Courts must consider whether either of the parents has been abusive to either the children or the other spouse. Probate Courts are also required to consider whether either of the parents abuses alcohol or has deserted the child, and whether the parties have a history of cooperating in matters that concern the child.

In cases involving unmarried parents, the Probate Court can award *shared legal or physical custody* only if the parties agree or if the court finds that the parties have exercised joint responsibility for the child prior to the case and have the ability to plan and communicate with each other.

If there is or has been a restraining order because of domestic violence, Probate Courts can only order temporary *shared legal* or *physical custody* if they put the reason for the decision in writing.

The Massachusetts Appeals Court has said that if a person is seeking custody or visitation rights and there is believable evidence that the person has abused a member of the household, the judge's decision must show that the effect of domestic violence on the child has been considered. If custody is given to the perpetrator of abuse, the court must also explain why giving custody to that person furthers or supports the child's best interests. This case, called *R.H. v. B.F.*, has been further appealed to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. To learn what the Supreme Judicial Court says, speak to a legal services lawyer or other attorney.

How Does the Probate Court Handle Visitation When There is Domestic Violence?

In any case where there is domestic violence, the court can make a visitation order, order no visitation, or restrict visitation to supervised or structured situations. For example:

- The Probate Court can order that visitation be supervised by someone such as a family member or another responsible person.
- The court can order that the visitation be supervised at a visitation center.
- The court can order that the pick-up and drop-off of the children occur at a safe and public location such as a police station and not at your home.

Legal Terms About Custody

Sole legal custody means that one parent has the right and responsibility to make major decisions regarding the child's welfare, including matters of education, medical care and emotional, moral and religious development.

Shared legal custody means that continued mutual responsibility and involvement by both parents in major decisions regarding the child's welfare, including matters of education, medical care and emotional, moral and religious development.

Sole physical custody means that a child resides with and is under the supervision of one parent, subject to reasonable visitation by the other parent, unless the court determines that such visitation would not be in the best interest of the child.

Shared physical custody means that a child has periods of residing with and being under the supervision of each parent, and that physical custody is shared by the parents in such a way that assures the child frequent and continued contact with both parents.

Remember: The court has the power to make custody and visitation orders that take the need for safety and protection from violence into account.

When Can a Probate Court Make a Child Support Order?

Probate Courts have the power to order a parent to pay child support in cases involving restraining orders, divorces, custody matters, or any other cases involving children. The courts use "Child Support Guidelines" to determine the amount of child support. These guidelines use a formula to figure out the amount of support. The formula takes into consideration a person's "gross" weekly income, the number of children, and the children's ages. At the end of this booklet is a worksheet that the court uses to calculate the amount of support.

If the court determines that a person is either purposely unemployed or underemployed in order to avoid paying child support, a judge can order that person to pay child support based on his **potential earnings** rather than actual earnings. All court orders must provide that support be taken from wages by the employer and sent directly to the other parent – unless the other parent receives public assistance. This is called a "wage assignment."

Visitation Rights and Child Support Obligations — Is There a Connection?

As a general rule, child support payments and visitation rights are not connected. The court grants visitation rights when a judge determines that it is in the best interest of the child. The court determines child support by applying the Massachusetts Child Support Guidelines.

What this means is — a person paying child support is not automatically entitled to visit a child. At the same time, failure to pay child support will not automatically stop visitation rights.

How Does Domestic Violence Affect Access to a Child's Records?

Usually, a parent who does not have *legal* or *physical custody* of a child has the same right to access the child's academic, medical, hospital or other heath records as the parent who does have custody.

In situations involving domestic violence, however, if you have custody of your children, a court can order that any part of a record containing your address be kept private and not released to the other parent. A court can make such an order if there is a restraining order, an order to vacate the home, or if keeping your address private is necessary for your health, safety, and welfare.

Getting Help

Is It Important to Have an Attorney in Probate Court?

Yes. Although you are not required to have an attorney if you go to Probate Court, it is very important to try to get legal help. Family Law is complicated. In some cases, the Probate Court can overrule orders from District Court and Superior Court. For example, if a District Court has given you a 209A order, a Probate Court has the power to override it.

If you have to go to Probate Court, try to get legal help.

Who Can You Call for Help?

It is very hard to deal with domestic abuse on you own. You can bet help by calling the people at the phone numbers listed below:

Free Legal Assistance for Low Income People

See the page entitled "Beyond the restraining order" for a listing of statewide Battered Women's Legal Assistance Projects and Legal Services Corporations.

Reduced Fee Panels for Low Income People

Boston Bar Association 617-742-0625
Mass. Bar Association 617-542-9103
Legal Advocacy & Resources Center 617-742-9179

Local Battered Women's Service Provider

Dial "411" anywhere in Massachusetts and the operator will connect you with the local battered women's service provider. There are over 30 programs statewide.

District Attorney's Office

Call the District Attorney's office serving your county or area:

Berkshire 413-443-3500
Bristol 508-997-0711
Cape and the Islands (Barnstable, Duke, Nantucket)
..... 508-362-8103
Essex 978-745-6610
Hampden 413-747-1038
Middlesex 617-494-4604
Norfolk 781-329-5440
Northwestern (Hampshire, Franklin) 413-586-5780
Plymouth 508-584-8120
Suffolk 617-210-8800
Worcester 508-792-0214

How the Probate Court Determines Child Support Payments

If you are seeking child support, make sure that you're familiar with the forms which the Probate Court uses.

The amount of child support a parent must pay is based on a certain percentage of his or her income. You will find the percentages used by the Probate Court in the **Child Support Obligation Schedule** on the next page. (*Note*: After considering special circumstances, a court can decrease or increase the amount of child support by as much as 2%. This is what it means on the form when is says +/- 2%.)

On page 18 is a copy of the **Child Support Guidelines Worksheet**. The Probate Court uses this worksheet to figure out the amount of child support. If you think that you know the income of the other parent, fill out this worksheet and show it to the judge. If filling out this form is too difficult – be sure to get help from an attorney or a Family Service Officer.

III Child Support Obligation Schedule

A. Basic Order

The basic child support obligation, based upon the income of the non-custodial parent is as follows:

Gross Weekly Income	Number of Children		
	1	2	3
$0 - $124	Discretion of the Court, but no less than $50.00 per month ($11.55 per week)		
$125 - $200	15% (± 2%)	18% (± 2%)	21% (± 2%)
$201 - $500	25% (± 2%)	28% (± 2%)	31% (± 2%)
$501 - max.	27% (± 2%)	30% (± 2%)	33% (± 2%)

Within the discretion of the Court, and in consideration of the totality of the circumstances of the parties, the order may be either increased or decreased by 2 percent. Where the Court must set a support order where there are more than three children, the minimum order is to be no less than that contained in this guideline for three children, to be increased within the discretion of the Court depending upon the circumstances of each case.

B. Age Differential

The above orders are to be increased to reflect the costs of raising older children. The following percentages are intended to be applied to the age of the oldest child in the household for whom support is sought under the pending action.

Age of Oldest Child	Percentage Increase
0 - 6	Basic Order Applies
7 - 12	Basic Order + 10% of Basic Order
13 - 18	Basic Order + 15% of Basic Order
Over 18	If statute permits, at discretion of the Court

C. Custodial Parent Income Adjustment

Where the custodial parent works and earns income in excess of $15,000.00 after consideration of day care expenses, the support order is to be reduced by the percentage that the excess represents in relation to the combined incomes of both parents minus the custodial parent's disregard.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
The Trial Court
_____ Division **Probate and Family Court Department** **Docket No.** _____

_____ vs. _____

Worksheet
Child Support Guidelines

Worksheet Completed By _____ Date Completed _____

All provisions of the Guidelines (pp. 1-6) should be reviewed prior to the completion of the worksheet. These guidelines will apply (absent a prior agreement acceptable to both parties) in cases where combined gross income of both parties does not exceed $100,000.00 and where the income of the non-custodial parent does not exceed $75,000.00.

1. **Basic Order**
   a) Non-custodial gross weekly income (less prior support orders actually paid for child/family other than the family seeking this order) $ _____
   b) % of gross/number of children (from chart III A) _____ %
   c) Basic order (a)x(b) (A) $ _____
2. **Adjustment For Ages of Children**
   a) Age of oldest child _____
   b) % of increase for age (from chart III B) _____ %
   c) Age add on (2b)x(A) $ _____
   d) Adjusted order (A) + (2c) (B) $ _____
3. **Custodial Parent Income Adjustment**
   a) Custodial parent gross income $ _____
   b) Less $15,000.00 -15,000.00
   c) Less day care cost (annual) - _____
   d) Custodial adjusted gross $ _____
   e) Non-custodial gross (annual) $ _____
   f) Total available gross 3(d) + 3(e) $ _____
   g) Line 3(d) _____ Line 3(f) _____
   h) 3(d) divided by 3(f) _____ per cent
   i) Adjustment for custodial income (Line 3h %) x (B) (C) $ _____
4. **Calculation of Final Order**
   a) Adjusted order (B) above (B) $ _____
   b) Less adjustment for income (C) above (C) - _____
   c) Less 50% of weekly cost to obligor of family group health insurance [under the provisions of section G(1)] - _____
      or
      Plus 50% weekly cost of obligee's family group health insurance [under the provisions of section G(1)] + _____

Weekly Support Order (B) – (C) ± 4(c) $ _____

*** IMPORTANT UPDATE ***
to Page 10

Appeals Court decision in *R.H. v. B.F.* is upheld and approved by the Supreme Judicial Court

On May 7, 1996 Massachusetts' highest court, the Supreme Judicial Court (SJC), issued a decision in the appeal of *R.H. v. B.F.* In the case, renamed *Custody of Vaughn*, the SJC agreed with the Appeals Court and said that in custody and visitation cases involving domestic violence, Probate Court judges must make detailed written decisions about domestic violence and its effect on the children and on the perpetrator's parenting ability. The SJC also said that witnessing domestic violence has a profound impact on children and that judges must consider the risks to children when awarding custody to a parent who has committed acts of violence toward the other parent.

May, 1996 insert to *A Guide to How Probate & Family Courts Handle Cases Involving Domestic Violence*, a publication of Community Legal Services And Counseling Center.

Charting Their Own Way

Battered Women Find Strength Through Personal Economic Planning

By Karen Simmons

While battered women's shelters offer temporary safety and emotional support, after a shelter stay many women face such financial stress that they return to their abusers. In the four counties of western Massachusetts a new collaborative initiated by the AmeriCorps attorneys at Western Massachusetts Legal Services is finding ways to help domestic violence victims understand their economic situations and find solutions that allow them and their children to live free of the batterer over the long run.

Having left home and perhaps work to escape the violence, battered women are quickly confronted with the need to provide shelter, food and clothing to their children and to support themselves. The disruption caused by splitting a family is expensive in the best of circumstances. In battering situations the new expense is often combined with strong barriers to accessing the family's joint resources. Very often batterers maintain tight control over the family pocketbook, and do not share financial information with their spouses. When the battered woman leaves, the controls only tighten.

With the family's emotions in turmoil, the domestic violence victim may be hesitant to move quickly into full-time work, understanding that her children need special attention at this time. However, the pressures to find work are strong. Welfare is an option only for those without assets -- even owning an average car is a disqualification. In addition, recent changes in the Welfare system have added to the pressure. Although exemptions to work requirements and time limits have been established for domestic violence victims, misinformation is common, even among Welfare workers, who may inform victims that they are not eligible for help.

When they do try to find work, domestic violence victims may face additional barriers. Some are raising young children and may not have held a job in years. Many suffer from low self-esteem and have limited experience transferring their skills to the marketplace.

In the fall of 1996, The Women's Economic Development Opportunities Project (WeDO) was formed to help battered women in western Massachu-

A Dream Revived

Dalija Thomason had not worked outside the home in years when she took her two young sons and left her abusive husband. Although the Lenox woman had been a bookkeeper before her children were born and had always wanted to own a business one day, her confidence was, she says, "at level zero" when she found Western Massachusetts Legal Services' Personal Economic Planning (PEP) course.

"Through PEP, says Dalija, "I discovered myself again. I realized certain things about myself which were taken away from me while I was in the abusive relationship." For one thing, she remembered her old dream of owning her own tea house.

With the help of PEP, Dalija found a way to meet her immediate needs by cleaning houses and starting a distributorship for air purification systems. "I learned to set up a budget not only for my house but for my business as well," she says. And she's taking advantage of the research skills she developed at PEP to work toward one day making the tea house a reality.

Dalijah Thomason with sons Samuel and Seth. Photo by Karen Simmons.

More relaxed about her finances and feeling better about herself, Dalija says she is a better mother to her children. Though she is still struggling, she does it with the confidence that she is going somewhere. As Dalija puts it, "I've come from being left with nothing, because I totally depended on my husband for everything, to being a self-confident women in control of my life. As a single mother with two small children and no money, it would have been easy for me to go on welfare, but the PEP course made me realize that I have choices."

– Karen Simmons

setts recognize their strengths and focus them into an individual economic plan. An outgrowth of the AmeriCorps Domestic Violence Project of Western Massachusetts Legal Services (WMLS), WeDO includes battered women's organizations, community economic development groups and legal services. Battered women's service programs counsel women on safety planning as a matter of course. The goal of WeDO is to include economic planning as an equal priority.

With funding from VISTA and the Massachusetts Battered Women's Legal Assistance Project, WMLS' four AmeriCorps attorneys and AmeriCorps project director Amy Yanni have been instrumental not only in organizing WeDO, but also in initiating and leading a series of Personal Economic Planning (PEP) courses for domestic violence victims. Members of the collaborative have worked together to conduct the PEP courses, based on a model developed at Boston's Elizabeth Stone House (see box, page 5.)

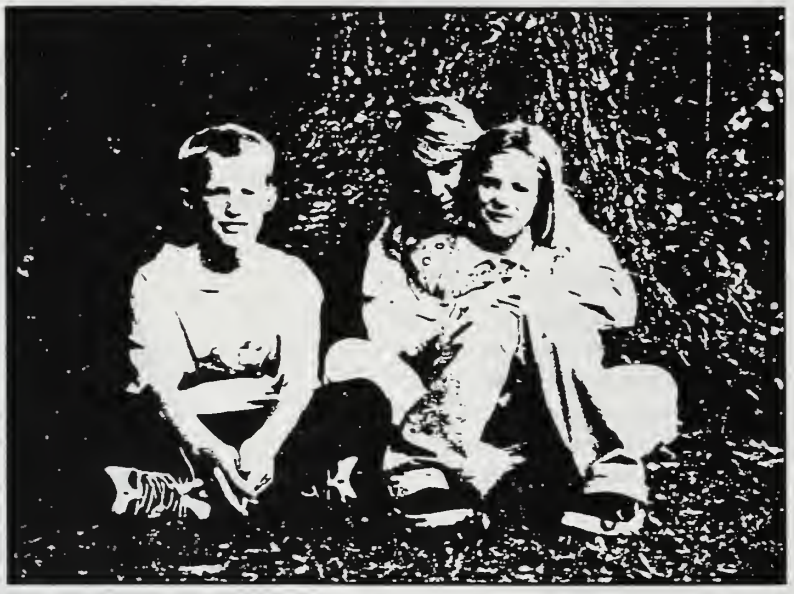
The PEP course strengthens women's

See ***WeDO,*** *Page 8*

The Gift of Hope

By Corrine Burnick

Kim Burton, a graduate of the pilot PEP course held in Pittsfield from April to May of this year, was hesitant at first. "One of the things that frightened me most about the course was the idea of putting all of my feelings and experiences out there for strangers to judge. I wasn't quite sure how I would deal with facing my problems in a room full of unfamiliar faces." Kim was pleasantly surprised by the immediately supportive and encouraging environment established by the PEP facilitators and her fellow participants. "There was a feeling of excitement that first day," she recounts, "as if we were explorers on the edge of discovering something wonderful."



Kim Burton, shown with her children Christopher and Amber. The information and insight Kim gained at PEP has helped her move into the workforce and develop career goals. Photo by Karen Simmons.

That "something wonderful" was, for Kim, uncovering the strong, independent woman she had been before becoming involved in a destructive marriage. "I was at a point in my life where I had lost all direction. I didn't know what I wanted, where I was headed or where I had been. The course gave me something to hold on to. It gave me hope."

Just three months after completing the course, Kim is well on her way to achieving the goals she established for herself. For one thing, she has a job, working as a caterer. She's also working on establishing a new career, an idea that she got in the course. "One of the activities I found most helpful in the course involved each of the participants listing things they enjoyed doing and were good at. Based on what we came up with, the whole class offered suggestions for jobs or careers we were best suited for. Working with children, teaching, day care: all of these choices were given for me. I had never considered them as career options before. But the more I thought about it, the more I realized they were perfect."

Although Kim's life has changed drastically since the PEP course, it is not without obstacles. Her parents, whom she relied on heavily prior to PEP, have recently suffered serious medical problems and she is in the middle of a heated custody dispute over her two children. Despite these setbacks, she is determined to find success in her life. She's also looking for a healthy relationship, one which will encourage rather than stifle her newfound independence.

"I've already accomplished a lot," she says. "I've come to terms with my marriage and divorce, I've begun to rebuild my relationship with my children and I've taken the first steps towards establishing a new career. Most importantly, though, I've learned to believe in myself. The PEP course taught me that there are worlds of possibilities out there. Whatever I want, I can make it happen."

Corrine Burnick recently completed a legal internship at Western Massachusetts Legal Services.

PEP Participants Plot Economic Futures

Don't let the name fool you. "Personal Economic Planning" may be its title, but financial know-how is just one of the benefits of the PEP course. Internal strength, career management skills, hope for a better future: these and more await former domestic violence victims at PEP.

Participation in the five week PEP course is active and demanding. Before joining, applicants are asked to sign an agreement that they will arrive on time, attend all sessions and do all the PEP course work. Each woman is cautioned that she will get what she puts into the course and making it work is primarily up to her.

PEP participant Donna Walto ponders her self portrait at a North Adams session.

Rebuilding self-confidence

The emotional demands come quickly. "One of the first activities we all participated in was something called 'Hopes and Gifts'," says organizer Karen Simmons. "We went around the room, each stating what we wanted to get out of the course and what we could bring to the class. The second part was very difficult for most of the women there. They had never critically examined themselves before, never looked at themselves in a positive light as having value, something to teach others. That first morning, we began to rebuild a number of self-confidences that had been destroyed by years of physical and emotional trauma. It was a first and necessary step toward achieving the goals these women would establish for themselves in the remainder of the course."

Participants complete two charts as part of PEP: the Present/Goal Budget chart and the Personal Economic Plan Chart. They learn how to budget their money for their current situations, and develop a goal budget for the future. They research future career possibilities and learn what steps are necessary to make them a reality.

The women travel to a local college career resource library to find information on how to write a resume, get a GED or college degree, or perhaps start their own businesses. The local Department of Employment and Training also provides information to the women so they can assess whether the career of their choice fits within their communities.

Advice from the experts

But the curriculum is not etched in stone, and it grows with each session. Participants in western Massachusetts suggested that they would like to hear from local bankers. Invitations were extended and accepted. The bankers introduced the women to the concepts of savings and investment and gave suggestions on how to plan for college and retirement. A branch manager who raised three children as a single mom, all of whom graduated from college, spoke to the Pittsfield group. Participants were inspired by the woman's story of how she had worked her way up the corporate ladder from a part-time job.

In Berkshire County, Berkshire Community College Career Resources Center director Geoffrey Tabor provided diagnostic testing to help women find careers suited to their personalities and skills, and offered to meet with them individually at a later time to discuss their options in more detail.

After completing the course, PEP participants receive one year of outreach services. The purpose of the outreach is to provide the emotional support needed to complete the PEP plan as well as to provide a personalized stream of community resources and referrals as needed by each participant.

Once graduated, PEP participants may be considered as future co-facilitators. This pyramid structure is the key to the growth of PEP. The PEP course simulates hope as PEP graduates pass on to a new group of women the hope they received from their experiences with PEP. Says one participant, "The PEP course gave me confidence. I realized there are many opportunities out there–you just have to go get them."

"The initial benefit of participating in PEP is the hope you receive. Upon graduation, women leave the course with a sense of purpose, determined to find success in life."
-Karen Simmons
AmeriCorps Attorney/PEP Facilitator

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In this course you will:

- Improve your self esteem
- Learn how economic systems work and affect your life
- Strengthen your financial management skills
- Define your personal economic and career goals
- Identify and improve the skills and resources needed to achieve your goals
- Develop and implement a step-by-step plan that will allow you to attain your goals in a practical and logical manner.

∞

"A long term financial support network is needed for a battered woman and her children to remain outside the reaches of the violent partner's coercive economic control."
-Dr. Mary Anne Dutton
Domestic Violence Report
Feb/Mar 1997

WeDO Affiliates

Western Mass Legal Services

* **Hampden County**
  145 State St., 6th Floor
  Springfield, MA 01103
  (413) 781-7814
  1-800-639-1109
* **Hampshire/Franklin Counties**
  20 Hampton Ave., Ste. 100
  Northampton, MA 01060
  (413) 584-4034
  1-800-639-1309
* **Berkshire County**
  152 North St., Ste. E-155
  Pittsfield, MA
  (413) 499-1950
  1-800-639-1509

Battered Women's Service Programs

* Necessities/Necesidades
* NELCWIT
* Womanshelter/Companeras
* Elizabeth Freeman Center
* YWCA ARCH Program
* YWCA New Beginnings Program
* YWCA Transitional Living Program

Community Development Corporations

* Franklin County CDC
* Hilltown CDC
* North County CDC
* South Berkshire CDC
* Valley CDC

Other Affiliations

* Berkshire Prevention Alliance
* Springfield Action Commission
* Northern Berkshire Community Action

For more information, or to sign up for the next PEP course, contact your local Western Mass Legal Services office or Battered Women's Service Program.

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WeDO
Personal Economic Planning Course (PEP)

Women's Economic Development Opportunities of Western Massachusetts

The PEP course is designed to strengthen women's self esteem & independence through increased economic awareness. Graduates leave the program with an action plan that allows them to achieve their financial, as well as personal, goals.

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"Battered women's service programs counsel women on safety planning as a matter of course. Our immediate goal is to include economic planning as an equal priority. For what use is leaving in a safe manner if you cannot stay safe?"

-Amy Yanni, Esq.
AmeriCorps Project Director

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What Opportunities Does WeDO Provide?

***Personal Economic Planning (PEP)**

In this multi-session course, women assess their skills and forge a plan to achieve economic self determination. The course focuses on evaluating abilities, setting goals, and determining how best to reach these goals. Participants travel to a career resource library for one session. Graduates of the PEP course have access to a year of outreach assistance following completion of the course.

***Resources Network**

- **-Legal Services**
- **-Battered Women's Service Programs**
- **-Career Counseling**
- **-Financial Planning**
- **-Community Development Corporations**

WeDO is a collaborative effort of Legal Services, Battered Women's Service Programs, Community Development Corporations, and other affiliated organizations, working together to help women overcome financial dependency and build a strong future.

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WeDO enables women to achieve ***economic self determination*** by providing training and access to a network of resources.

WeDo defines economic self determination as the ability to control and make choices about the kind of work one does, how much money one earns, and how one distributes her income.

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WeDO of Western Massachusetts is a project of the AmeriCorps Domestic Violence Project.

"This class reminded me that I am a person with dreams, desires and expectations that deserve a chance to be realized."

∞

Some past participants had this to say about their experiences with WeDO and the PEP course:

"I found the trip to the BCC Career Resource Center to be very helpful and effective; it really helped give me an idea of what careers might be right for me."

∞

"This course really helped rebuild my self esteem. For the first time I was able to truly envision a better future for myself."

∞

"The PEP course introduced me to practical methods of planning for my future -- in terms of career, finance and personal goals. On a more humanistic level, it helped me to realize the tremendous value and potential I already possessed."

Beyond the restraining order

For abused women, 209A restraining orders are only the first step towards escaping the cycle of violence. The Battered Women's Legal Assistance Project (BWLAP) provides legal representation for the complex legal issues that follow a restraining order, including custody, visitation, child support, housing, immigration and health coverage. BWLAP also collaborates with battered women's service organizations to change policies that make it more difficult for victims to separate from their batterers. To get help, contact the legal services BWLAP program in your area:

Community Legal Services and Counseling Center
One West Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
(617) 661-1010

Greater Boston Legal Services
197 Friend Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02114
(617) 371-1234

Cambridge & Somerville Legal Services
432 Columbia Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02141
(617) 494-1800

Legal Assistance Corporation of Central Mass.
405 Main Street, 4th Floor
Worcester, Massachusetts 01608
(508) 752-3718

Legal Services for Cape Cod and Islands
460 West Main Street
Hyannis, Massachusetts 02601
(508) 775-7020

Merrimack Valley Legal Services
35 John Street, Suite 302
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852
(781) 458-7704

Neighborhood Legal Services
37 Friend Street
Lynn, Massachusetts 01902
(781) 599-7730

Southeastern Mass. Legal Assistance Corp.
21 South Sixth Street
New Bedford, Massachusetts 02740
(508) 996-8576
30 Third Street, 3rd Floor
Fall River, Massachusetts 02740
(508) 676-6265

South Middlesex Legal Services
300 Howard Street
Framingham, Massachusetts 01701
(508) 620-1830

Western Massachusetts Legal Services
127 State Street
Springfield, Massachusetts 01103
(413) 781-7814

Policy work and coordination on issues affecting victims of domestic violence:
Mass. Law Reform Institute
99 Chauncy Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111
(617) 357-0070

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For information on program services, contact the legal services BWLAP program in your area:

Community Legal Services and Counseling Center
One West Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
(617) 661-1010

Greater Boston Legal Services
197 Friend Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114
(617) 371-1234

Cambridge and Somerville Legal Services
432 Columbia Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02141
(617) 494–1800

Legal Assistance Corporation of Central Massachusetts
405 Main Street, 4th Floor, Worcester, Massachusetts 01608
(508) 752–3718

Legal Services for Cape Cod and Islands
460 W. Main Street, Hyannis, Massachusetts 02601
(508) 775-7020

Merrimack Valley Legal Services
35 John Street, Suite 302, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852
(781) 458-7704

Neighborhood Legal Services
37 Friend Street, Lynn, Massachusetts 01902
(781) 599–7730

South Middlesex Legal Services
300 Howard Street, Framingham, Massachusetts 01701
(508) 620–1830

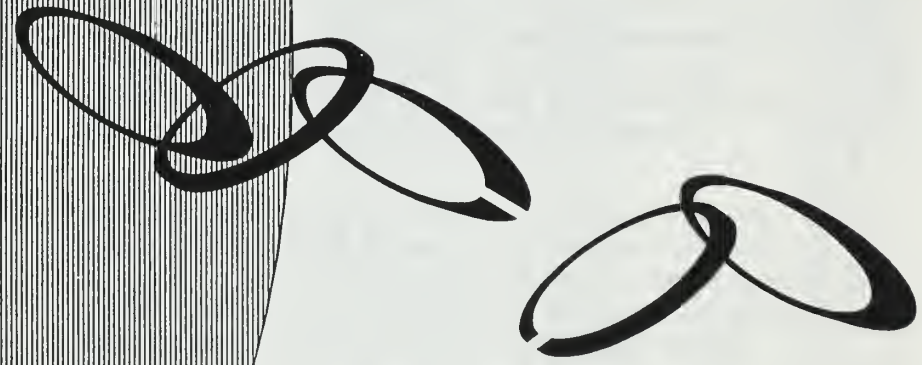
Southeastern Massachusetts Legal Assistance Corporation
21 South Sixth Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts 02740
(508) 996-8576
30 Third Street, 3rd Floor, Fall River, Massachusetts 02720
(508) 676-6265

Western Massachusetts Legal Services
127 State Street, Springfield, Massachusetts 01103
(413) 781-7814

BWLAP

Beyond the Restraining Order

How Legal Assistance Can Help Abuse Victims Build Long Term Safety and Security



The Massachusetts Legal Assistance Corporation
11 Beacon Street, Suite 820
Boston, Massachusetts 02108–3009
(617) 367–8544

March, 1998

Beyond the Restraining Order — Building Long Term Safety and Security for Abuse Victims

Massachusetts has made a strong commitment to assisting victims of domestic violence. In 1993 the Commonwealth established a pilot Battered Women's Legal Assistance Project, with four sites across the state providing legal assistance to battered women seeking long term security for themselves and their children. BWLAP expanded each year and in 1997 the administration and the legislature approved funding to provide BWLAP services in every community in the state. BWLAP has helped thousands of women and children to overcome the legal, social and economic barriers to escaping the cycle of violence.

Independent Lives

For abused women, 209A restraining orders are only the first step towards escaping the cycle of violence. After women receive temporary protection, complex new battles begin. The goal of the Battered Women's Legal Assistance Project (BWLAP) is to help domestic violence victims secure custody and child support orders, wage assignment orders, housing and health coverage so that they do not feel compelled to return to their abusers for economic reasons. BWLAP ensures that women have the security they need to begin rebuilding their lives.

Community Collaboration

Since the Project's creation, the ten BWLAP programs have made impressive strides in helping women break the cycle of domestic violence through creative responses to local community needs. They work jointly with their local shelters to expand the number of battered women receiving legal assistance. They recruit private attorneys for *pro bono* work and conduct community legal education workshops for shelters, police, victims and other constituencies. And they train health care workers, parent/teacher organizations, women's services groups, high school students and others on using the law to ensure safety and security for domestic violence victims.

Project Accomplishments

■ In Lynn, Neighborhood Legal Services (NLS) staff hold regular office hours at the local battered women's service organization, Help for Abused Women and Children (HAWC), and provide training to HAWC staff and volunteers. NLS and HAWC collaborated with the local elder service agency to begin a new domestic violence program for elders, a first in the state.

■ Greater Boston Legal Services (GBLS) runs full service law clinics for victims of domestic violence in the North Suffolk County area. One clinic is operated in Chelsea, at an office of the Suffolk School of Law, and collaborates with Harbor Me, a battered women's service provider and transitional housing program. Staff of GBLS coordinate additional clinics through HAWC.

■ Massachusetts Law Reform Institute (MLRI) provides statewide support to BWLAP advocates. MLRI makes domestic violence policy recommendations, works closely with the Governor's Commision on Domestic Violence, develops model case pleadings and monitors Probate Courts statewide.

Advocating for Reform

■ The effect of domestic violence on children has been the focus of many BWLAP programs' court reform efforts. Under the Supreme Judicial Court's "Vaugh" decision, the Probate Court must make explicit written findings about the effects of domestic violence on children when awarding custody to a batterer and explain in writing the appropriateness of making the award in light of those effects. Initial implementation of the decision has been uneven and BWLAP programs are attempting to improve the situation through legislation, education and legal action.

■ BWLAP advocates are working to address many issues including: reducing the barriers immigrant women face in leaving abusive relationships; housing issues brought on by the end of rent control in some communities; helping victims deal with increased financial stress due to welfare changes; and helping children in domestic violence situations get counseling.

FACT SHEET
AN ACT PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN CUSTODY AND VISITATION PROCEEDINGS

What Does The Bill Do?

- It creates a rebuttable presumption that parents who perpetrate a "pattern or serious incidence" of abuse against their spouses or children will not receive custody of the children in divorce, separation, and paternity proceedings

- When allowing visitation with the abusive parent, the court would provide for the safety and well being of the child and abused parent. These provisions might include, for example, requiring supervised visits or prohibiting the batterers' use of alcohol or drugs during visitation.

What Does The Bill NOT Do?

- The presumption is not triggered by the issuance of a Chapter 209A restraining order, or even a series of 209A orders. The Probate and Family Court must independently determine that a "pattern or serious incidence" of abuse has in fact occurred.

- It does not create a presumption against the award of visitation to the abusive parent.

- It does not limit or infringe upon either parent's due process rights to state their case before the court.

- It does not interfere with judicial discretion. The bill provides standards for the courts to ensure uniformity and equity in the custody and visitation process.

Why Do We Need This Bill?

- More than half of all persons who abuse their partners also abuse their children. An additional 80% of batterers threaten to abuse their children.

- It is estimated that 80% of children in homes with domestic violence witness the abuse. Children who witness violence between their parents have higher rates of suicide, substance abuse, and emotional, cognitive and behavioral difficulties. The SJC Gender Bias Study found that boys who witness their father battering a woman are more likely to become abusers than if they were abused themselves.

How Does Massachusetts Compare With Other States On The Issue?

- The vast majority of states require that domestic violence be considered as a factor in determining the best interests of the child in custody proceedings. Massachusetts only lists domestic violence as a factor to be considered in only a few limited custody situations, and not at all in visitation proceedings.

- At least 14 other states have adopted a presumption that batterers will not receive custody of their children. Of these statutes, the proposed bill is the most protective of the batterers' rights and preserves the most amount of judicial discretion to determine the best interests of the child.

How Was The Proposed Bill Developed?

- The bill is based on -- and is even more moderate than -- the Model State Code on Domestic Violence developed by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

- The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Gender Bias Study recommends that the Massachusetts General Court adopt a presumption against an award of legal custody to batterers.

- The American Bar Association National Conference of Special Court Judges, the ABA Litigation Task Force on Children, and the ABA Center on Children and the Law recommend that state legislatures adopt presumptions that custody not be awarded, in whole or in part, to a parent with a history of inflicting domestic violence.

Who Supports This Legislation?

A partial list of supporters includes:

- Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence
- Office of the Attorney General
- Women's Legislative Caucus
- Boston Bar Association
- Women's Bar Association
- League of Women Voters
- Mass. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
- Mass. Legislative Children's Caucus
- Mass. Coalition of Battered Women's Service Groups

Working Together for Children Who Witness Domestic Violence

A Statewide Training Initiative

Sponsored by

Attorney General Scott Harshbarger

in collaboration with

the Child Witness to Violence Project
Boston Medical Center

Project Overview

This initiative is designed to:

- raise awareness of the needs of children who have witnessed domestic violence;
- give the broad range of professionals who encounter such children in their daily work tools to identify, support, and assist them; and,
- foster linkages within communities to better serve children and their families.

Its primary components are:

- **Regional Trainings**
  A series of regional one-day trainings will take place throughout Massachusetts for multidisciplinary professionals who work with children. Areas which have already had this training include the Berkshire, Middlesex, Essex, and Worcester regions.

- **Clinical Seminars**
  Three two-day clinical seminars will be provided to teach mental health providers and counselors specific skills for identifying and working with child witnesses of domestic violence, including necessary information about safety considerations and program development. These trainings will be offered for the Northeast, Southeast, and Western areas of Massachusetts.

The initiative will be implemented throughout 1998 by staff from the Child Witness to Violence Project and the Attorney General's Office, in coordination with local agencies and programs. For information, please contact Janine Gannon, Project Coordinator, at the Office of the Attorney General, (617) 727-2200 x2547.

This project is supported by Grant #96-WF-NX-0025, awarded by the Violence Against Women Programs Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, through the Executive Office of Public Safety. Points of view in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

(3/30/98)

Workshop B

Hate Crimes: Current Trends and Issues

Hate Crimes: Current Trends and Issues

Moderator:

Elizabeth Scheibel, District Attorney for the Northwestern District
One Gleason Plaza
Northampton MA 01060

Panelists:

Richard Cole, Chief
Civil Rights Division
Office of the Attorney General
One Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-2200

Tracey Tsugawa, Executive Director
Asian-American Resource Workshop
160 Kneeland Street
Boston, MA 02111
(617) 426-5313

Lauren Levin, Eastern States Civil Rights Counsel
Anti-Defamation League
126 High Street
Boston, MA 02110
(617) 457-8800

Jeffrey Sanchez, Hispanic Liaison
Neighborhood Services
Mayor's Office
1 City Plaza Hall, Room 708
Boston, MA 02201
(617) 635-3485

Robb Johnson, Senior Victim Advocate
Viloence Recovery Program
Fenway Community Health Center
7 Haviland Street
Boston, MA 02115
(617) 927-6250

Coordinator:

Michael J. Lartigue, MOVA

*Special thanks to Christina Bouras, Statewide Coordinator, Governor's Task Force On Hate Crimes, for helping us organize this workshop.

Massachusetts General Laws on Hate Crimes

➲ c. 12, §11H:

Violations of constitutional rights; civil actions by attorney general; venue

Whenever any person or persons, whether or not acting under color of law, interfere by threats, intimidation or coercion, or attempt to interfere by threats, intimidation or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment by any other person or persons of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the Commonwealth, the attorney general may bring a civil action for injunctive or other appropriate equitable relief in order to protect the peaceable exercise or enjoyment of the rights or rights secured. Said civil action shall be brought in the name of the Commonwealth and shall be instituted either in the superior court for the county in which the conduct occurred or in the superior court for the county in which the person whose conduct complained of resides or has his principal place of business.

Added by St. 1979, c. 801, § 1. Amended by St. 1982, c. 634, § 4.

➲ c. 12, § 11 I:

Violations of constitutional rights; civil actions by aggrieved persons; costs and fees

Any person whose exercise or enjoyment of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the Commonwealth, has been interfered with, or attempted to be interfered with, as described in section 11H, may institute and prosecute in his own name and on his own behalf a civil action for injunctive and other appropriate equitable relief as provided for in said section, including the award of compensatory money damages. Any aggrieved person or persons who prevail in an action authorized by this section shall be entitled to an award of the costs of the litigation and reasonable attorneys' fees in an amount to be fixed by the court.

Added by St. 1979, c. 801, § 1.

➲ c. 12, §11J:

Violations of constitutional rights; temporary restraining orders and injunctions; violations; punishment; vacation of order

In actions brought pursuant to section 11H or 11I, whenever the court issues a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction, ordering a defendant to refrain from certain conduct or activities, the order issued shall contain the following statement: **VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.**

After any such order has been served upon the defendant, any violation of such order shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than two and one-half years in the house of correction, or both such fine and imprisonment; provided, however, that if bodily injury results from such violation, the violation shall be punishable by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

The clerk shall transmit two certified copies of each such order issued under section 11H or 11I to each appropriate law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over locations where such defendant is alleged to have committed the act giving rise to the action, and such law enforcement agency shall serve one copy of the order upon such defendant. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, service shall be by delivering a copy in hand to the defendant. Law enforcement agencies shall establish procedures adequate to ensure that all officers responsible for the enforcement of the order are informed of the existence and terms of such order. Whenever any law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that such

defendant has violated the provisions of this section, such officer shall have the authority to arrest said defendant.

Following the final disposition of a criminal contempt proceeding initiated by the attorney general for violation of an order issued in an action brought by the attorney general under section 11 H, the Commonwealth shall move to dismiss any charges brought under this section against such defendant for such violation of the order.

Whenever the court vacates a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction issued under section 11H or 11I, the clerk shall promptly notify in writing each appropriate law enforcement agency which had been notified of the issuance of the order and shall direct each agency to destroy all record of such vacated order, and such agency shall comply with such directive.

Added by St. 1985, c. 819.

➲ c. 265, §37

No Person, whether or not acting under color of law, shall by force or threat of force, willfully injure, intimidate, or interfere with, or attempt to injure, intimidate, or interfere with, or oppress or threaten any other person in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the Commonwealth or by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Any person convicted of violating this provision shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or both; and if bodily injury results, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

If no injury results, violation of this statute is a misdemeanor with no statutory right of arrest. It could, however, be arrestable if a breach of the peace takes place in the officer's presence.

Elements of General Law: c. 265

Commonwealth must establish:

1. That a person (the defendant) by force or threat of force.
2. Willfully.
3. Injures, intimidates, or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate, or interfere with, or oppresses or threatens,
4. Any person in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States or the Commonwealth.
5. For a felony, bodily injury results.

GENERAL LAWS c. 265, §39

(a) Whoever commits an assault or a battery upon a person or damages the real or personal property of a person with the intent to intimidate such person because of such person's race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or disability shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than two and one-half years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The court may also order restitution to the victim in any amount up to three times the value of property damage sustained by the owners of such property. For the purposes of this section, the term "disability" shall have the same meaning as "handicap" as defined in subsection 17 of section one of chapter one hundred and fifty-one B; provided, however, that for purposes of this section, the term "disability" shall not include any condition primarily resulting from the use of alcohol or a controlled substance as defined in section one of chapter ninety-four C.

(b) Whoever commits a battery in violation of this section and which results in bodily injury shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. For purposes of this section, "bodily injury" shall mean substantial impairment of the physical condition, including, but not limited to, any burn, fracture of any bone, subdural hematoma, injury to any internal organ, or any injury which occurs as the result of repeated harm to any bodily function or organ, including human skin.

There shall be a surcharge of one hundred dollars on a fine assessed against a defendant convicted of a violation of this section; provided, however, that moneys from such surcharge shall be delivered forthwith to the treasurer of the commonwealth and deposited in the Diversity Awareness Education Trust Fund established under the provisions of section thirty-nine Q of chapter ten. In the case of convictions for multiple offenses, said surcharge shall be assessed for each such conviction.

A person convicted under the provisions of this section shall complete a diversity awareness program designed by the secretary of the executive office of public safety in consultation with the Massachusetts commission against discrimination and approved by the chief justice for administration and management of the trial court. A person so convicted shall complete such program prior to release from incarceration or prior to completion of the terms of probation, whichever is applicable.

Amended by St.1996, c. 163, § 2.

Violation of this statute is a misdemeanor, unless bodily injury results (substantial impairment of the physical condition). When a misdemeanor offense, there is no statutory right of arrest for this offense. If, of course, the act is committed in the officer's presence and it constitutes a breach of the peace, it will be an arrestable offense.

ELEMENTS OF

GENERAL LAWS c. 265, §39

Commonwealth must establish:

1. That whoever (the defendant) commits an assault or a battery upon a person OR damages the real or personal property of another,

2. For the purpose of intimidation,

3. And the intimidation was intended because of said victim's race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation or disability,

4. If a battery is committed which results in bodily injury (substantial impairment of the physical condition), the defendant shall be punished by fine and imprisonment for not more than five years.

➲ c. 266, §127A

Any person who willfully, intentionally and without right, or wantonly and without cause, destroys, defaces, mars, or injures a church, synagogue or other buildings, structure or place used for the purpose of burial or memorializing the dead, or a school, educational facility or community center for the grounds adjacent to or owned or leased by any of the forgoing or any personal property contained in any of the foregoing shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars or not more than three times the value of the property so destroyed, defaced, marred or injured, whichever is greater, or by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than two and one-half years, or both; provided, however, that if the damage to or loss of such property exceeds five thousand dollars, such person shall be punished by a fine of not more than three times the value of the property so destroyed, defaced, marred or injured or by imprisonment in a state prison for not more than five years, or both.

Violation of this statute is a misdemeanor unless the actual damage to or loss of the property exceeds five thousand dollars. The misdemeanor offense is only arrestable if it constitutes a breach of the peace committed in the officer's presence.

Elements of General Law: c. 266, §127A

Commonwealth must establish:

1. That any person (the defendant),

2. Willfully, intentionally and without cause OR wantonly and without cause,

3. Destroys, defaces, mars or injures,

4. A church, synagogue or other building, structure or place used for the purpose of burial or memorializing the dead, or a school, educational facility, community center or the grounds adjacent to and owned or leased by any of the foregoing or any personal property contained in any of the foregoing.

5. For a felony, that the actual damage to or loss of property exceeds five thousand dollars ($5,000.00).

Reprinted from the Governor's Task Force on Hate Crimes "Hate Crime Resource Manual," October 1994.
See also M.G.L. c. 22C, sec. 33, the "Hate Crimes Reporting Act,"
and Federal civil rights statutes: 18 U.S.C. secs. 242, 245, 247, and 3631.

Massachusetts Hate Crime Regulations

501 CMR: Executive Office of Public Safety

501 CMR 4.00: HATE CRIMES

Section
4.01: Purpose and Authority
4.02: Definitions
4.03: Procedure for Reporting
4.04: Bias Indicators
4.05: Solicitation of Reports
4.06: Procedures to Ensure Accuracy of Reports
4.07: Dissemination of Hate Crimes Information
4.08: Confidentiality

4.01: Purpose and Authority

501 CMR 4.00 is promulgated pursuant to M.G.L c. 22C. § 33 "the Hate Crimes Reporting Act", pertaining to the collection and periodic reporting of hate crimes data.

4.02: Definitions

The following phrases shall have the following meanings:

Advocacy Organization: Any non-profit or not-for-profit group which represents or serves constituencies targeted in hate crimes motivated by the forms of bias enumerated at 501 CMR 4.02(3); or gathers information relating to the incidence, circumstances, patterns, causes, or nature of hate crimes or incidents or any specific type(s) of hate crimes or incidents.

Bias Indicators: Objective facts, circumstances or patterns attending a criminal act(s) which, standing alone or in conjunction with other facts or circumstances, suggest that the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by any form of bias enumerated at 501 CMR 4.02.

Bias Motive: Hatred, hostility, or negative attitudes towards, or prejudice against, any group or individual on account of race, religion, ethnicity, handicap, gender or sexual orientation, which is a contributing factor, in whole or in part in the criminal act. A bias motive can be inferred from the presence of one or more bias indicators.

The specific forms of bias covered by the Hate Crimes Reporting Act are:

Racial/Ethnic/National Bias
- Anti-Black
- Anti-White
- Anti-Asian
- Anti-Hispanic
- Anti-Arab
- Anti-Other

Racial Ethic/National Group
- Religious Bias
- Anti-Jewish
- And-Catholic
- Anti-Protestant
- Anti-Islamic (Moslem)
- Anti-Other Religion

Sexual Orientation Bias
- Anti-Gay (Male)
- Anti-Lesbian
- Anti-Other Sexual Orientation

Handicap Bias
- Anti-Persons with AIDS
- Anti-Physically Disabled
- And-Mentally Disabled (i.e. Mental illness, mental retardation)

Gender Bias
- Anti-Female
- Anti-Male

A bias motive may also consist of an intent to interfere with, disrupt, or deprive another person(s) of his/her constitutional rights by threats, intimidation, harassment or coercion.

Hate Crime:
(a) Any criminal act to which a bias motive is evident as a contributing factor, or
(b) Any act which constitutes a violation of:
1. M.G.L. c. 265, §37 or 39;
2. M.G.L. c. 266, § 127A;

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3. M.G.L. c. 272, §92A.

Hate Crime Report: An account of a hate crime from a law enforcement source received or collected by the Crime Reporting Unit.

Hate Group: An organization, formal or informal, which promotes bias, animosity, hostility, or malice against persons belonging to a racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, sexual orientation, handicap, or gender group (e.g. the Ku Klux Klan, the American Nazi Party, etc.).

Hate Incident: Any act, whether consisting of conduct, speech, or expression, to which a bias motive is evident as a contributing factor, without regard for whether the act constitutes a crime.

Hate Incident Report: An account of a hate incident from a civil rights agency or advocacy organization received or collected by the Crime Reporting Unit.

4.03: Procedure for Reporting

(1) Hate crimes should be reported by state, local, and campus police, and other law enforcement agencies to the Crime Reporting Unit of the Criminal History Systems Board and the Department of State Police. The Crime Reporting Unit is to serve as the repository of hate crime reports, and shall bear responsibility for disseminating hate crimes data as required by M.G.L. c. 22C, §33.

(2) Hate crimes are to be reported to the Crime Reporting Unit through the Massachusetts Hate Crime Reporting Form, a copy of which is annexed to 501 CMR 4.00 as Exhibit A. Reports should include the information specified in the form: the date and time of a hate crime, all evident bias indicators or whether the crime was a per se hate crime, the type(s) of bias evident, the target of the hate crime, indications as to an organized hate group or pattern of criminal activity, identifying information regarding victims(s) and perpetrator(s), injuries suffered, and weapons used, and the other crimes committed in the course of the incident. The Crime Reporting Unit may revise and update the form from time to time, consistent with M.G.L.c. 22C, §33 and 501 CMR 4.00.

(3) Police departments and law enforcement agencies should complete and submit a hate crime report for each criminal act that appears to be motivated by bias because of the presence of one or more bias indicators. The hate crime should be reported at whatever point a bias motive becomes evident to responding or investigating officers, or on a periodic basis at intervals not to exceed one year. In some cases, a bias motive may be immediately apparent (e.g. a synagogue defaced with anti-Semitic graffiti and swastikas); in other cases, bias indicators may not appear until an investigation is concluded. The report should be filed as soon as practicable, and should be filed even in cases in which no hate crime or civil rights charges are referred or prosecuted.

(4) If, after an initial hate crimes incident report was submitted, additional information regarding bias becomes available, an amended report or additional data or information should be submitted to the Crime Reporting Unit.

4.04: Bias Indicators

(1) The following criteria can assist law enforcement officers in determining whether a particular crime should be classified as a hate crime. These criteria are not all inclusive, and each case must be examined on its own facts and circumstances. Common sense judgments should also be applied in making the determination whether a crime should be classified as a hate crime.

(a) The offender and the victim were of different racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, handicap, gender or sexual orientation groups. For example, the victim was black and the offenders were white.

(b) Bias-related oral comments, written statements, or gestures were made by the offender which indicate his/her bias. For example, the offender shouted a racial or anti-gay epithet at the victim or made an abusive or pejorative reference based on gender.

(c) Bias-related drawings, markings, symbols, or graffiti were left at the crime scene. For example, a swastika was painted on the door of a synagogue.

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(d) Certain objects, items, or things which indicate bias were used (e.g., the offenders wore white sheets and white hoods) or left behind by the offender(s) (e.g., a burning cross was left in front of the victims residence).

(e) The victim is a member of a racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, handicap, gender or sexual orientation group which is overwhelmingly outnumbered by members of another group in the area where the victim lives or works and the incident took place

(f) The victim was visiting a location where previous hate crimes had been committed against other members of his/her racial religious, ethnic/national origin, handicap, gender or sexual orientation group and where tensions remain high against his/her group.

(g) Several incidents have occurred in the same locality, at or about the same time, and the victims are all of the same racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, handicap, gender or sexual orientation group.

(h) Victim or witnesses perceive that the incident was motivated by bias.

(i) The victim was engaged in activities promoting a racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, handicap, gender or sexual orientation group. For example, the victim is a member of the NAACP, participated in gay rights demonstrations, etc.

(j) The incident coincided with a holiday relating to or a date of particular significance to, a racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, handicap, gender or sexual orientation group (e.g., Martin Luther King Day, Rosh Hashanah, Gay/Lesbian Pride Day, etc.).

(k) The offender was previously involved in a similar hate crime or is a member of or associates with, a hate group.

(l) There were indications that a hate group was involved. For example, a hate group claimed responsibility for the crime or was active in the neighborhood.

(m) A historically established animosity exists between the victim's ethnic/national/religious group and the offender's ethnic/national/religious group.

(n) The victim, although not a member of the targeted racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, handicap, gender or sexual orientation group, is a member of an advocacy group supporting the precepts of the victim group, or is friendly with members of a victim group.

(o) The victim was in or near an area or place commonly associated with or frequented by a particular racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, handicap, gender or sexual orientation group (e.g., a gay bar).

(p) There was no clear economic motive for an assault and battery.

(q) The victim was in the company of, or married to, a member of a targeted group.

(r) The victim has received harassing mail or phone calls or has been victim of verbal abuse based on his/her affiliation with a targeted group.

(s) The victim was perceivable by the offender as violating or breaking from role conventions or stereotypes, or working in non-traditional employment.

(t) The crime involved extreme mutilation, cruelty, or brutality.

(u) The offender has been subject to M.G.L.c. 209A restraining orders against two or more different women.

(v) The offender has a history of previous crimes with a similar modus operandi, and there have been multiple victim of the same racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, handicap, gender or sexual orientation group.

(2) Bias indicators need not establish that the predominant purpose of a perpetrator's actions was motivated by hatred or bias. It is sufficient for classification of an incident as a hate crime that a

perpetrator was acting out of hatred or bias, together with other motives; or that a bias motive was a contributing factor, in whole or in part, in the commission of a criminal act.

(3) For a crime to be classifiable as a hate crime, it is sufficient that bias indicator(s) would, in the exercise of professional law enforcement judgment, directly or circumstantially support a finding of a bias motive. Bias indicators need not conclusively demonstrate that a criminal act was motivated by bias or bigotry. In some instances, one bias indicator may be sufficient to support an inference that a crime was motivated by bias or bigotry (e.g., bias-related epithets or markings). In other cases, more than one bias indicator may be necessary to warrant such an inference. In each instance, a law enforcement judgment is necessary to assess whether a given crime was hate motivated.

(4) Facts or circumstances deemed sufficient to support an arrest or criminal charge under M.G.L.c. 265, §37 and 39; c.266, §127A, and c. 272, §92A are automatically sufficient for classification and reporting of an incident as a hate crime.

(5) Even if the offender was mistaken in his/her belief that the victim was a member of a racial, religious, ethnic/national origin, handicap, or sexual orientation group, the offense is still a hate crime as long as the offender was motivated by bias against that group. For example, a non-gay man walking by a bar frequented by gays was attacked by six teenagers mistakenly believing the victim to be gay. Although the offenders were mistaken, the offense is a hate crime because it was motivated by the offenders' anti-gay bias.

4.05: Solicitation of Reports

The Secretary of Public Safety shall solicit hate crimes reports from state, local, and campus police departments and other law enforcement agencies. This solicitation shall inform such departments and agencies of the need to report all incidents classifiable as hate crimes to the Crime Reporting Unit, together with all information requested by the Massachusetts Hate Crime Reporting Form. The solicitation shall occur at least once per year, prior to the close of reporting in preparation for publication of the Annual Report, and urge

that all hate crimes for the reporting period be reported as soon as possible to be included in the Annual Report.

(1) The Crime Reporting Unit shall solicit and receive reports of hate incidents from reliable sources other than police departments and law enforcement agencies (i.e., advocacy organizations and civil rights agencies) on a regular basis.

(2) The Crime Reporting Unit shall collect, tabulate, and report hate incident data from advocacy organizations and civil rights agencies, separately from hate crimes data from law enforcement sources. Hate incidents shall be reported through the Hate Incident Reporting Form, a copy of which is annexed to 501 CMR 4.00 as Exhibit B. Reports should include sufficient information to demonstrate that the incident is properly classifiable as a hate incident - the date and time of the incident, the type(s) of bias evident, all evident bias indicators, the target of the incident, indications as to an organized hate group or pattern of hate-motivated activity, identifying information regarding the victim(s) and the perpetrator(s), whether the incident was reported to the police, and a narrative description of the incident. The Crime Reporting Unit may revise the form at Exhibit B from time to time, consistent with M.G.L.c. 22C, §33 and 501 CMR4.00.

(3) Any incident, to be properly classifiable as a hate incident must reflect through the presence of one or more bias indicators a type of bias motive enumerated at 501 CMR 4.02(3). The Crime Reporting Unit shall reject Hate Incident Reports which do not reflect a bias motive as enumerated at 501 CMR 4.02(73), or which do not supply sufficient information through which a bias motive can be ascertained.

(4) The Crime Reporting Unit shall regularly share its hate crimes and hate incident data with the Uniform Crime Reports Section of the FBI, and make these data available to police and law enforcement agencies on request.

(5) To be entitled to report hate incidents to the Crime Reporting Unit, advocacy organizations and civil rights agencies must have representatives participate in training in the proper classification of hate incidents. This training may be conducted by the Crime Reporting

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Unit itself, or may utilize curricula developed by the Criminal Justice Training Council with respect to classification of hate crimes.

4.07: Dissemination of Hate Crimes Information

(1) The Crime Reporting Unit shall collect all hate crimes and hate incident data reported by police departments, law enforcement agencies, advocacy organizations, and civil rights agencies. The Crime Reporting Unit shall forward hate crimes reports to the General on a regular basis.

(2) The Crime Reporting Unit shall summarize and analyze hate crimes data, and its summaries and analyses of hate crimes data shall be organized on an annual basis into an Annual Report to be distributed in accordance with M.G.L.c. 22C, §34.

(3) Summaries and analyses of hate crimes data prepared for the Annual Report shall reflect the following information:

(a) overall incidence of hate crimes for the Commonwealth for the reporting period;

(b) incidence of hate crimes by city and town, and by type of bias motivation indicated;

(c) incidence of hate crimes by type of criminal act involved;

(d) incidence of hate crimes by rose of targets and injuries involved;

(e) statistical analyses of types of victims by age, race/ethnicity, sex, and extent of injury;

(f) statistical analyses of types of perpetrators by age, race/ethnicity, sex, and frequencies of arrests, and convictions;

(g) incidence of hate crimes by weapons used;

(h) trends in the frequency, locales, and types of hate crimes reported;

(i) narrative, interpretive, and qualifying elaboration of the information presented at a - h, and the overall hate crimes data

gathered for the reporting period.

(4) Hate incident data shall be summarized, analyzed, and reported in the Annual Reports to afford a basis for comparison with hate crimes data obtained through law enforcement sources. Summaries, analyses, and reports of hate incident data shall reflect the information specified at 501 CMR 4.07(3)(a), (b), (d) through (f), (h) and (i), and in addition, the extent to which hate incidents are reported to the police.

4.08: Confidentiality

The Crime Reporting Unit in conjunction with the Criminal History Systems Board, shall assure that no disclosure of Criminal Offenders Record Information subject to M.G.L.c. 6, 167 through 178 is made otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of said statute. Names of victims and perpetrators of hate crimes should not be reported to the Crime Reporting Unit on the prescribed form, in the course of the hate crimes data reporting. Crimes shall be referenced and identified by the case number assigned by the reporting agency, the time and date of the incident, and other particularized information.

2. Internet Hate: Newest Player on the Anti-Semitic Scene

One of the newer strains of anti-Semitism in the U.S. is hate transmitted over the Internet. A public, global network connecting more than a million computers, the Internet, emblematic of an ever-shrinking world linked by shared information, continues to grow by leaps and bounds. By the end of 1997, an estimated 56 million people in the U.S. were using the Internet, and estimates indicate that this number will rise to 75 million during 1998.

Amid the torrent of useful information on the Internet, a disturbing stream of hateful text, sound, and images directed against religious, ethnic, racial and cultural minorities flows unimpeded. As the Internet has grown, the number of hate sites on the World Wide Web (a system of computers on the Internet that support specially formatted documents) has increased dramatically. While some hate sites ceased publishing in 1997, the number of hate sites has more than doubled since 1996. Anti-Semites have been particularly active users of the Internet, preaching to an audience many times larger than any they could have previously hoped to reach with flyers, rallies or other more traditional methods.

At first, the Internet was difficult to use and relatively inaccessible to the average individual. Today, it has become much more "user friendly" and inexpensive, making it attractive to determined, if underfunded and poorly supported, extremist hate groups. Instantly accessible to a dispersed, global audience, information on the Internet is available at any time, at relatively low cost to anyone with a computer and a phone. For individuals who simply want to browse the World Wide Web, send E-mail (electronic mail), and read and write to newsgroups (on-line discussion groups), Internet access is fairly inexpensive — less than 75 cents a day. The basic cost for would-be publishers who want to distribute information on the World Wide Web, the fastest growing part of the Internet, is not significantly higher.

In addition, the Internet is an unregulated environment. Passed by Congress in February 1996, the Communications Decency Act included provisions that restricted sexually oriented speech on the Internet, but a landmark Supreme Court decision struck down those provisions in July 1997. Though these provisions bore no direct relation to "hate speech," the decision is indicative of the Supreme Court's reluctance to allow restrictions on Internet speech. Anyone can legally start a site on the Internet and publish anything, and unlike the traditional marketplace, where publishers, editors and reviewers are able to separate out the lies and distortions of haters, the Internet makes all kinds of information equally accessible. The reputable and the meretricious exist side by side, and even responsible journalists and others sometimes cannot tell them apart.

Internet technology offers haters a number of ways to spread their message. The World Wide Web, for one, can replace or supplement hateful newsletters and other publications by offering text, images, sound and animation to its users. Learning basic skills for publishing on the World Wide Web, while not trivial, is relatively straightforward, and software tutorials designed to walk aspiring publishers through the process are widely available. On a higher, but not daunting, level of sophistication, audio copies of speeches or radio programs can be broadcast on the Internet or placed there for later playback.

In 1997, a number of notorious extremists with long histories of anti-Semitic activism were exploiting the possibilities of the World Wide Web. Don Black, former leader of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; David Duke, probably

America's best-known and most politically active racist; the neo-Nazi National Alliance of William Pierce, and a number of so-called "Identity Churches" that preach a vitriolic anti-Semitic, racist pseudo-theology were among those with Web sites.

Among the haters particularly active on the World Wide Web during the past year, the KKK expanded its Web presence as a way of recruiting members to offset its declining influence; David Duke started an Internet-only "radio" program; and the "Identity Church" movement established a significant number of new Web sites.

Additionally, the Holocaust-denial movement adopted the World Wide Web as a major propaganda tool. Achieving a measure of notoriety on the Internet, Nazi-sympathizer Ingrid Rimland daily posted virulently anti-Semitic "Z-Grams" to the "Zündelsite," the Web site of the notorious Holocaust denier and Nazi-apologist Ernst Zündel. Rimland claims that she (a California resident), not Zündel (a resident of Canada) runs the "Zündelsite," though the Canadian Human Rights Commission is investigating charges that it is actually Zündel's site. Veteran Holocaust denier Bradley Smith also attempted to use the Web to promote Holocaust denial. In a ploy to lure students to his Web site devoted to denier propaganda, Smith has placed an ad in college newspapers around the country promising $50,000 to anyone "convincing a national television network to air" a 90-minute video that attempts to show the universally accepted account of Nazi genocide is false. The ad instructs the reader to go to Smith's Web site for more information. (For more information about Holocaust Denial on the Web, please see "Holocaust Denial: An Online Guide," a special feature at the ADL Web site, ***www.adl.org***.)

While these well-known haters are readily identifiable, anonymity, a key part of Internet culture, also plays a role in encouraging on-line hate. On the Internet, there is no requirement that a person accurately identify himself or herself. Unless the individual chooses to reveal it, no one need know the user's real name, sex, age or anything else about him or her. E-mail addresses, the one way in which users are commonly identified when they contact others on the Internet, are frequently nicknames, and many programs make it possible for users to create false E-mail addresses. Some studies of user behavior on the Internet indicate that precisely because the user has no reality apart from the words on the screen, computer-mediated communication facilitates the asocial and unrestrained behavior that characterizes many hate-motivated messages on the Internet.

Newsgroup hate messages are like anonymous phone calls or letters that can be sent simultaneously to hundreds of thousands of people. Unlike the people who venture out in the night to desecrate tombstones or synagogues, bigots can spew their hatred on newsgroups without ever running the risk of being identified.

Furthermore, while haters must find a way to lead users to their sites on the World Wide Web, they can send their messages, unsolicited, to any newsgroup. Anyone with access to the Internet can read messages from and send messages to such newsgroups. To read or post messages to a group, the user simply uses a newsreader program, which is readily provided by most Internet access providers. The number of messages posted to newsgroups is staggering, so it is not surprising that tens of thousands of anti-Semitic rants show up each year.

Some newsgroups, such as *alt.politics.white-power* and *alt.politics.nationalism.white*, are specifically designed to provide a discussion area for bigots and anti-Semites. Here one finds frequent expression of the traditional themes of anti-

Semitism (deicide; Jews in control of banks, the government, and the media; Jews as destroyers of culture) as well as newer forms of anti-Semitism, such as Holocaust denial.

Another segment of the Internet that prizes anonymity, E-mail is essentially a private, person-to-person technology, but it too can be adapted to the task of spreading anti-Semitic propaganda. Mass mailings are simple and require no postage. Merely a matter of compiling a mailing list and sending a message, hate mailings can easily reach the mailboxes of large numbers of people. From time to time, enterprising haters have managed to mass-mail hate materials to tens, hundreds, or even thousands of people without revealing their identity.

The difficulty of controlling such on-line hate became obvious in 1997. In November, the first case in the United States alleging a Federal hate crime based on E-mail came to trial. Richard Machado, 20, was accused of violating the civil rights of a group of students when he used a University of California, Irvine, computer to send E-mail to a number of Asian students in which he vowed to "find and kill every one of you personally" unless they withdrew from the school. A mistrial was declared and a second trial was set for early 1998.

Anti-Semitism on the Internet presents a significant, growing challenge. Today, the lies spread by haters and bigots can be seen by more people than ever before. People of goodwill must continuously monitor the Internet and use all available resources to expose the agendas and history of those committed to bigotry. Hate must be countered with information that promotes understanding, tolerance, and truth.

For its part, ADL in 1997 announced an agreement with The Learning Company (TLC) of Massachusetts to develop an ADL version of TLC's Cyber Patrol software, which will provide users with the option of screening out hate sites and educate about the dangers of prejudice. With portions of the Communications Decency Act invalidated, President Clinton, whose administration had vigorously defended the legislation, is urging the voluntary use of such software products.

Additionally, ADL has broadened its reach by significantly expanding its Web site, ***www.adl.org***. Now available there are summaries of ADL reports, human relations materials, and breaking news, as well as a form that Internet users can use to report anti-Semitic incidents.

~ *EXECUTIVE SUMMARY* ~

Participating Agencies

Pursuant to the Hate Crimes Reporting Act of 1990, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been collecting data on hate crimes and hate incidents since 1991. ***It is noteworthy to mention that 1996 marks the first time that the state has reached the reporting maximum with virtually 100% reporting of hate crime data by municipal police departments, state police, and MBTA agencies throughout the Commonwealth. This represents a 32% increase in the number of agencies reporting hate crimes since 1995.*** It is also the first instance of full reporting of any crime category in the State's history. A total of 344 law enforcement agencies participated in the Commonwealth's hate crime reporting program during 1996. A total of 181 agencies participated in 1995, 226 in 1994, and 169 participated in 1993.

Agency Participation 1991 - 1996

Hate crime occurrences were reported by 91 local police departments, the MBTA, and 17 campus police agencies. A total of 508 hate crime reports were filed by these agencies, which included 821 criminal offenses and 591 bias incidents. An additional 236 local and state police departments reported "zero" hate crimes during 1996.

Due in large part to the significant increase in agencies submitting hate crime data in 1996, Massachusetts has recorded a substantial jump in the total number of hate crimes reported. When these figured are analyzed, however, it appears that the rates of hate crime activity have remained remarkably stable. To demonstrate this point, the average number of hate crimes reported by agencies which have actually had a hate crime occurrence has remained between 6.7 and 7.6 for the past 5* years.

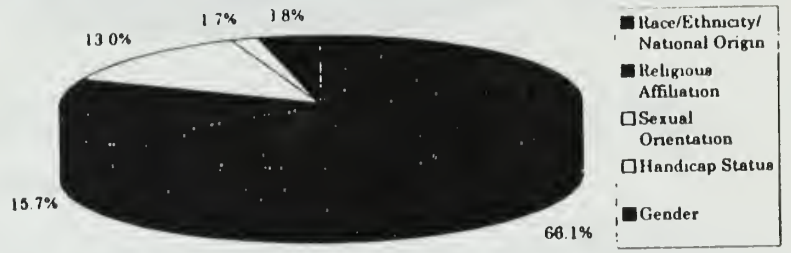
* In 1994, the hate crime rate for agencies which reported hate crimes was unusually low.

Governor's Task Force on Hate Crimes
Hate Crime in Massachusetts
1996 Annual Report

Categories of Bias Reported

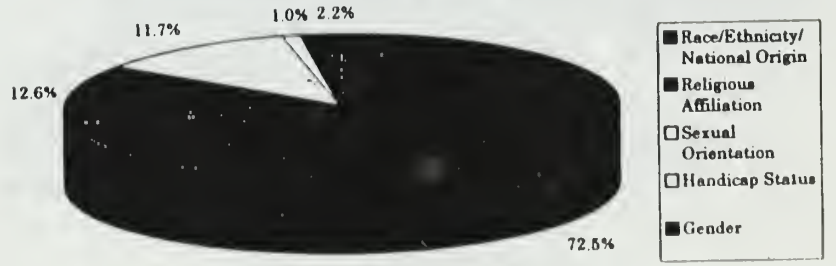
Bias incidents break down as follows: of the 591 bias motivations for particular crimes reported, race/ethnicity/national origin bias constituted the largest category of reported motives, with 66.1% of the total. Offenses related to religious affiliation were the second most frequent category, with 15.7% of the total. Offenses motivated by sexual orientation bias were the third most prevalent, with 13%, while offenses against gender and handicap status were reported as 3.8% and 1.7% of the total, respectively.

1996
Bias Incidents Reported



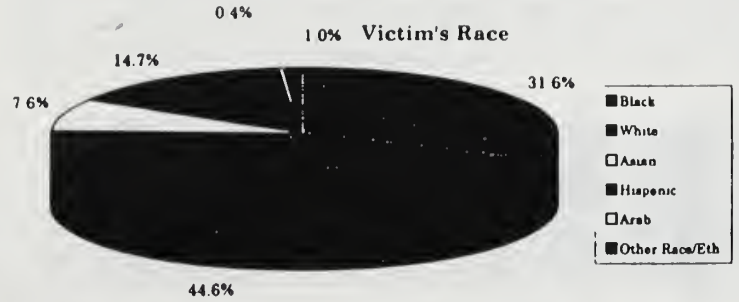
Although the rate of reporting has remained stable, certain categories of offenses reveal some disturbing trends. There has been a significant increase in the number of incidents perpetrated against gays and people of the Jewish faith. Each of these bias categories has more than doubled since 1995. Incidents against blacks have also increased by more than 50% in the past year.

1995
Bias Incidents Reported



Victim Profile

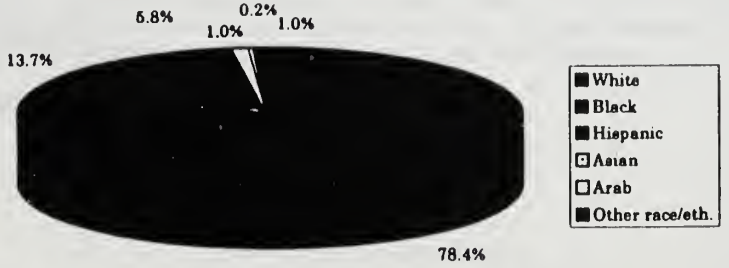
The victim of hate crimes (in the 484 cases where information on the victim's race was available) was white in 44.6% of cases, black in 31.6% of cases, Hispanic in 14.7% of cases, Asian in 7.6% of cases, and Arab in .4% of cases. 58.3% of victims were male in the 489 cases where this information was available. The average age of the victim was 28.1 years old and 58.3% of victims were male.



Offender Profile

The perpetrator of hate crimes was White in 78.4% of cases, Black in 13.7% of cases, Hispanic in 5.8% of cases, and Asian in 1.0% of cases where this information was available (416 cases). The perpetrator was male in 82.8% of the 424 cases where gender was known. The average age of the perpetrator was 25.3 years old.

Offender's Race

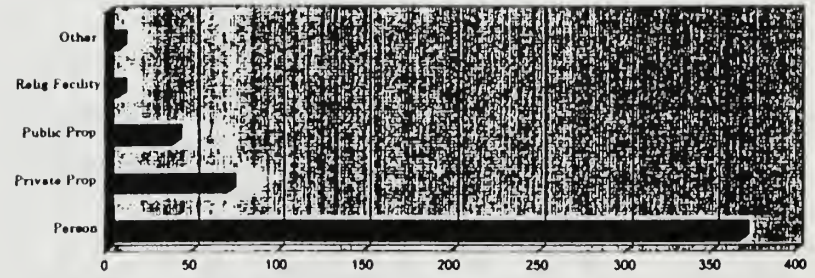


Governor's Task Force on Hate Crimes
Hate Crime in Massachusetts
1996 Annual Report

Targets of Hate Crimes

The most frequent targets of hate crimes were individuals (74.1% of 495 cases), followed by private property (14.5%).

Targets of Hate Crimes



Prior Offenses Involving Reported Victims or Locations

In 11.8% of the 397 cases for which this information is available, victims or locations reported being targeted in hate crimes at least once in the past.

Details of the Offense

The most frequently reported location of hate crimes was in or around a home or residence (30.5% of the 508 cases), followed by a highway or road (27.2%). Interestingly, 13% of incidents in Massachusetts occurred on school or college campuses. A weapon was used in 52.4% of all reported incidents.

Police Response to Hate Crimes

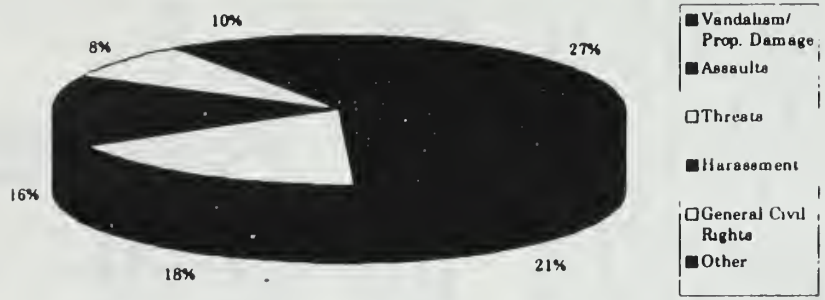
An arrest was made in 25.9% of the 266 cases for which this information was supplied.

Role of Organized Hate Groups

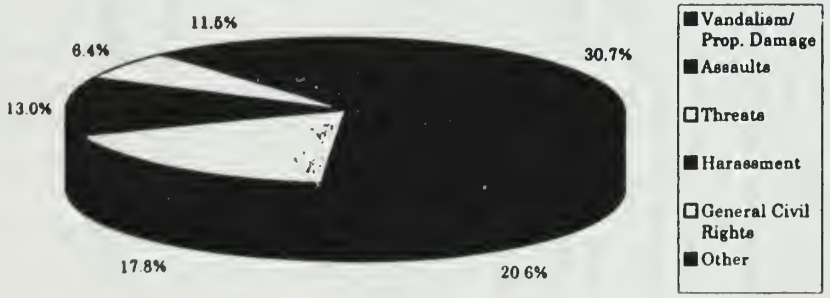
There was evidence of an organized hate group in 4.9% of cases. Such evidence might be the existence of printed hate literature, or distinctive clothing or patches on the perpetrators.

It is interesting to note that property crimes represent the largest increase in offense type in 1996. This crime category has more than doubled since 1995.

1995
Hate Crimes Reported

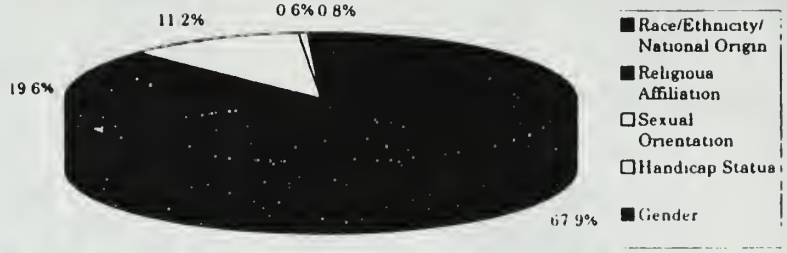


1994
Hate Crimes Reported



Governor's Task Force on Hate Crimes
Hate Crime in Massachusetts
1996 Annual Report

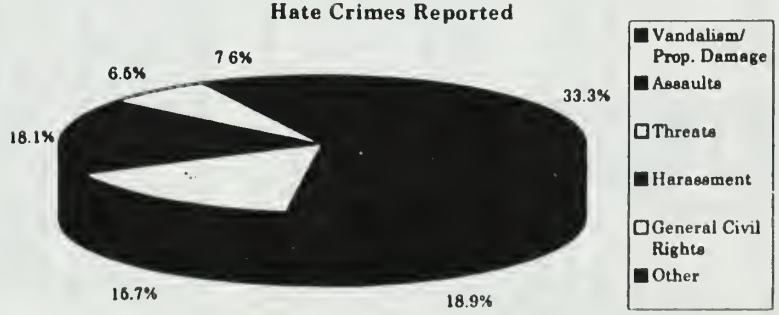
1994
Bias Incidents Reported



Categories of Crimes Reported

The significant increase in agency participation in 1996 may account for much of the 46% increase in hate crimes reported throughout the Commonwealth. Of the total 821 crimes reported, acts of vandalism and property damage were the most frequent offenses, representing (33.3%) of the total. Other frequent crime categories were assaults (18.9%), harassment (18.1%), threats (15.7%), and general civil rights violations (6.5%). Other types of crimes were reported in 7.6% of cases.

1996
Hate Crimes Reported



The Violence Recovery Program

for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Communities

Fenway Community Health Center's Violence Recovery Program (formerly 'Victim Recovery Program') was established in 1986. We serve gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) victims of assault, harassment, domestic violence and sexual assault. We use our experience with criminal justice and social services systems and our contacts with sensitive officials to make reporting crimes, prosecuting offenders, and getting support services as easy as possible.

If you have been a victim of violence or harassment, we can help. Our goal is to support you however we can, with full respect for decisions you make about how best to deal with the problem. We offer:

- Someone to talk to about the harassment or violence and how it is affecting you;
- Information about your rights and options;
- Help in planning for your safety, including assistance with obtaining restraining orders, if appropriate;
- Advocacy for appropriate investigation and prosecution of your case, if desired;
- Help with pursuing financial compensation to which you may be entitled;
- Assistance in finding sensitive medical, legal or social support services.

Services Provided by the Violence Recovery Program (VRP):

- **Counseling:** People who have experienced or witnessed a traumatic event share certain reactions. They may feel frightened, overwhelmed, angry, numb, depressed, or irritable. They may have difficulty sleeping, be afraid to go out, or find that they cannot stop thinking about the event. Talking about feelings is an important part of the recovery process. In addition to our support group for domestic violence survivors, we provide short-term crisis counseling and, through our mental health department, longer-term individual, couple, family, and group therapy.
- **Advocacy:** Crime victims have a number of legal rights when working with police, district attorney's offices and the court system, and can apply for financial compensation for medical and counseling bills or lost wages. You also have rights to be free from sexual harassment and from discrimination in housing, employment, public accommodations and public school programs. We can help you to assert these rights and work to see that your concerns are taken seriously.
- **Documentation:** We gather statistics in order to determine the magnitude and true nature of anti-GLBT hate crime, which we know is all too common. The VRP is committed to raising awareness in order to better combat these crimes, and you can help by reporting incidents you experience. Even if you don't want to use our services, please call us to report any harassment or violence you witness or experience, so that statistics more accurately reflect the problem. Your report is confidential.
- **Training and Education:** We offer training to police departments, criminal justice officials, other professionals and community groups concerning the impact of hate crime, domestic violence and sexual assault on our communities and strategies for responding effectively.
- **Violence Prevention Workshops for GLBT community groups:** VRP staff and volunteers can provide interactive workshops for groups who want information on self-defense, street safety, or dating and domestic violence.

The Violence Recovery Program's advocacy, court support, and crisis counseling services are free. Longer-term mental health counseling is available on a sliding-scale basis for those who desire it. The VRP is funded by grants from the Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance, the City of Boston, and the Grass Roots Gay Rights Fund (GRGRF). For more information, please contact us.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER
FENWAY

Violence Recovery Program / Programa Contra Violencia

7 Haviland Street, Boston, MA 02115

(617) 927-6250 (388) 242-0900 ext.6250 (toll-free in Mass.) TTY: (617) 859-1256

vrp/vrppamp 1/98

About *SafetyNet*

Hate Violence Prevention Project

The *SafetyNet* Hate Violence Prevention Project was founded in 1993 to bring local community agencies, parents, and youth together to work actively toward the prevention of hate violence in economically disadvantaged, minority communities concentrating particularly on the Asian Pacific American community.

SafetyNet works with other communities to organize against hate violence.

Our services:

SafetyNet provides the following services to victims, witnesses and their loved one:

ADVOCACY:
We will assist victims in filing complaints with the police department, the Community Disorder Unit, and also help victims through the court proceedings.

REFERRAL:
We will make sure that you receive the help you need to get through the difficult time. We will make referrals to both legal and counseling services.

EDUCATION
We offer educational workshops and outreaches for community organizations, members, service providers and schools.

INTERPRETING SERVICES
Translation for Vietnamese, Cantonese, Mandarin, Khmer, and Korean speakers.

B20

For More Information:

Please call us at:

SafetyNet Hotline:

(617) 542-4800

SafetyNet offers counseling, victim advocacy and referral services in English, Cantonese, Khmer, Mandarin, Korean and Vietnamese.

Your Call Will Be Entirely Confidential

For Further Assistance, please call:

Local Police Department
911

Attorney General's Office,
Civil Rights Division
727-2200

Lawyers' Committee
for Civil Rights
482-1145

John Hancock

WORLDWIDE SPONSOR

HAVE YOU BEEN A VICTIM OF ANTI-ASIAN VIOLENCE?

We Can Help You

SafetyNet Hotline

Hate Violence Prevention Program

(617) 542-4800

A Project of the
Asian American Resource Workshop
[illegible]

Someone kept making phone calls to our home saying, 'I'm going to kill all your chinks and gooks.'

I was at my locker at school when three kids came and said, 'Hey, we need to talk.' They slammed my head against the locker.

Two men chased me and beat me up. They kept saying, 'Gooks don't belong around here.'

In our own neighborhoods, schools, and places of work, hate violence and racial attacks are increasingly targeting the Asian Pacific American community. We are often singled out because we are Asian and are perceived as easy targets.

Too often incidents go unreported and victims suffer in silence and fear while their attackers continue to roam the street. However, federal and state laws protect people against many forms of racist behavior. There are services and agencies that provide assistance to victims.

This pamphlet was developed to provide you with information on your rights and also supplies resources if you are a victim of hate violence. We hope that victims will be encouraged to seek help.

B21

What is Racial Violence?

Racial Violence is an actual or threatened injury to a person or property because of racism on the part of the attacker.

* Hate Violence can be:
  - Verbal Intimidation and Threats
  - Harassments
  - Vandalism/Destruction of Property
  - Sexual Assault
  - Murder
  - Police Brutality

**Anyone, of any racial/ethnic group, and of any age can be the victim of racial violence or intimidation. For that reason, Massachusetts laws prohibit racial violence.*

We Understand Your Concerns

People who have experienced or witnessed an act of violence or a hate crime often feel frightened, angry, depressed, or upset. They may have difficulty sleeping, be afraid to go out, or find that they cannot stop thinking about the event.

If you have been a victim or a witness to a crime or incident motivated by hate, it is important to remember that these feelings are a normal response to a terrifying experience. We encourage you to find help if you have been a victim or a witness to hate violence.

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM RACIAL VIOLENCE

Every person has the right to be free from racial violence and intimidation based on race or national origin. **The Massachusetts Civil Rights Act, along with other Massachusetts and federal laws, protect the right of every individual to reside, travel, work, and live anywhere in Massachusetts free from racial violence.** If you believe your civil rights have been violated by an act of racial violence, you have the right to seek help.

A group of Asian American college students were harassed and threatened by several white teenagers in Medford. They yelled racial slurs, chased the Asian American students and beat them.

What To Do:

If You Become a Victim of Hate Violence:

* Call 911 immediately for police assistance or emergency medical attention.

* **Get medical attention:** See a doctor as soon as possible even if you don't feel that you have been seriously injured.

* **Document the incident:**
  - **Get the names and phone numbers** of any witnesses.
  - **Write down** what happened as soon as possible. Note the time, place and sequence of events. Try to remember details about the physical appearance of the attackers, weapons used, and the description of any vehicle involved.
  - **Take photographs** of physical injuries or property damage

Victim's Compensation

If you are a victim of a crime, the State of Massachusetts will compensate you for medical and other out of pocket expenses directly attributable to the crime. While no amount of money can compensate for a violent crime, it is the goal of the law, and the Attorney General, to relieve some of its financial burden on victims and their families.

OFFICE OF NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES

Created in 1984, the Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Services (MONS) acts as a clearing house for constituent needs, bringing city service delivery directly to the neighborhoods and advocating for the city's residents.

MONS seeks to encourage the active participation of residents in local decision making and other activities that improve of life in city's neighborhoods.

Among its many functions, MONS streamlines and monitors the delivery of City services, assists in neighborhood rezoning efforts, and works closely with neighborhood groups and leaders to bring improvements to the neighborhoods. MONS also notifies thousands of residents monthly of any and all upcoming licensing, zoning and other City hearings, as well as informational items of interest to the neighborhood. MONS operates a 24 Hour Constituent Services Hotline.

In short, MONS advocates for all of Boston's residents and small businesses-bringing their concerns directly back to City Hall, ensuring they have a strong voice that is heard.

Neighborhood Coordinators

MONS assigns a coordinator to each of the City's neighborhoods, who will represent both the Mayor and the residents on issues of the day. Coordinators are the "eyes and ears" for the mayor in the neighborhoods.

ONS coordinators are on hand at hundreds of community meetings each year, lending their expertise of the workings of City Hall and their knowledge of the neighborhoods they serve to the process of neighborhood improvement.

In addition to serving as a direct link to City Hall and as an information resource, ONS coordinators testify at City Hall hearings on behalf of community groups such as civic organizations, planning and zoning advisory committees, small businesses, board of trades and neighborhood councils, working with each group to bring successful and appropriate rezoning to the neighborhoods and are on call 24 hours a day, responding to fires and other emergencies in their neighborhood at all hours of the day and night.

During Hurricane Bob, the Boston Trailer Park, located on the Charles River Bank in West Roxbury, was evacuated by the neighborhood coordinator due to flood warnings. Many senior citizens reside in the park and their homes were threatened by the swelling river. The ONS coordinator set up an emergency shelter at a local community center which provided shelter, food which was donated by a local supermarket after contacted by the coordinator, and a sense of security to the 80 residents until the storm passed.

Workshop C
One Family's Perspective on the Death Penalty

One Family's Perspective on the Death Penalty

Moderator:

Bette Spear, Executive Director
OMEGA Emotional Support Services, Inc.
34 Heath Street
Somerville, MA 02145
(617) 776-6369

Presenters:

Elizabeth Ann Borghesani, Homicide Survivor
c/o OMEGA Emotional Support Services, Inc.
34 Heath Street
Somerville, MA 02145
(617) 776-6369

Roger F. Borghesani, Homicide Survivor
c/o OMEGA Emotional Support Services, Inc.
34 Heath Street
Somerville, MA 02145
(617) 776-6369

Clementina M. Chery, Homicide Survivor
Louis D. Brown Social Development Corporation
5 Louis D. Brown Way
Dorchester, MA 02124
(617) 825-1917

Coordinator:

Tracy Wadsworth, MOVA

Lexington

Minute-man.

Thursday, April 5, 1990

Fifty Cents

Mourning death, celebrating life

Friends recall Anne as 'a person for others'

Information on visiting hours and funeral services for Anne Borghesani is on page 10.

By Donna Jackel
Staff Writer

Anne Elizabeth Borghesani, just turned 23, deeply touched everyone lucky enough to have known her. Her sudden death last Saturday left family and friends stunned that someone so full of life, promise and love could be taken so soon.

Anne, known as "Annie B" to her family and "Annabelle" to friends, grew up in Lexington where it soon became apparent she was a "people person" who took joy in helping others.

It was painful for those who loved Anne to relive memories of her but many were able to offer a lasting tribute with their words.

Marian Papagano, Anne's resident director at Tufts University, recalled Anne's devotion to her family. "She visited home often ... She had a very warm, caring family life," said Papagano.

"The Borghesants are wonderful people who would do anything for anyone and they raised Anne to be the same way," said Judy Blumenthal, another Tufts friend. Anne was a giver, not a taker – "a person for others," agreed Kristin O'Sullivan, a Lexington High friend.

She knew how to listen to people. Friends came to her with their problems not only

■ FRIENDS PAGE 10

Anne Borghesani

Remembering Anne

Her graduation photo is still tacked on our refrigerator, glossy with green June sunshine and smiles. We can find her face in recent snapshots of a New Year's dinner party stacked on the hall table, as well as in old shoeboxed photos from the days when she and our children shared a sandbox in the backyard. But this isn't unusual: Anne Borghesani was in everyone's pictures, just as she was part of so many people's lives, and to know her was

■ REMEMBERING PAGE 10

Former Lexingtonian killed by stabbing

By Donna Jackel
Staff Writer

A 23-year-old former resident was murdered Saturday evening not far from her Arlington, Va., apartment.

Anne Elizabeth Borghesani, the daughter of Elizabeth and Roger Borghesani of 24 Hastings Road, was beaten and fatally stabbed about 8 p.m.

Police suspect that Borghesani was killed by the same man involved in one other assault and one attempted assault in the space of an hour, Thomas Bell, a spokesperson for the Arlington Police Department said. At press time, the police did not have any leads or suspects.

At about 7 p.m. a woman walking through a bike path was accosted by a 195-pound, 5-foot, 9-inch tall black man in his mid-to- late 20s, Bell said. She managed to escape and fled to her apartment building.

Twenty minutes later a 24-year- old woman cycling through the path was thrown from her bicycle and severely beaten by a man of the same description, Bell said.

The suspect, who was attempting to rape the woman, fled when a male cyclist approached. With the second rider in pursuit, the assailant

■ BORGHESANI PAGE 10

Friends recall Anne Borghesani as person who gave much to others

FRIENDS FROM PAGE 1

Anne Borghesani at her college graduation

because she gave mature, thoughtful advice but because she always found some good in even the bleakest situation. As one friend said, "Anne would have been the very person to help everyone through this time of sorrow."

Marty Wolin, who dated Anne for over a year in college, called her one of the most gentle, giving, kind people he knew at Tufts. "She managed to remain friends with three ex-boyfriends," he said. "She was not one to give up on people over a disagreement. She had the ability to forgive – to get along with all types of people."

Anne loved bringing people together. "She loved to be surrounded by lots of people," said Susan Cohen, high school buddy and roommate in Virginia.

It was her famous annual Christmas parties at her parents' home on 12 Hastings Road that many of her friends remember with fondness. Each year Anne would cook all day and invite friends from Lexington High School, and later, from Tufts University too.

There was mistletoe, a tree to decorate and "Santa Claus" even appeared, LHS friend Jim Levine remembered. The parties were Anne's way of helping friends keep in touch, he added.

Anne delighted in making the people she cared about feel special on their birthdays, too, whether it was by personally delivering flowers or making a long distance call to sing "Happy Birthday."

"Anne had a way of making everyone feel special," Msgr. John Kelly of St. Brigid's Church said.

Throughout her life Anne's compassion extended beyond family and friends. While a student at Lexington High School she worked as an intern for Rep. Stephen Doran, participated in Boston's Walk for Hunger each year and was active in charitable causes through her church, St. Brigid's.

She loved being with children and as a teen-ager taught second-graders religion at St. Brigid's. "The kids looked forward to her coming to class – they learned so much," Kelly said. Borghesani also taught swimming to children and worked as a lifeguard for three years.

"She was always out to help someone," Robert Lee, a friend from Tufts said. "She was concerned about the poor. She was pro-welfare, pro-social security and helping the underprivileged. She talked about becoming a public defender."

In high school Borghesani was active in student government as chairman of the Senior Planning Committee, yearbook editor, member of the Class Council and Student House. In her "spare" time, she planned the Senior Prom.

Her involvement in student government extended to college where she was chairman of the Sophomore Class Council and vice-president of Tilton Hall. Anne also interned with the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office, working as a complaint mediator.

"She had a very quiet resolve," O'Sullivan said of Anne. "She was very motivated for herself but not competitive with others. She was a go-getter – she set goals and went after them."

Serious about her studies, Borghesani also knew how to have a good time, remembered college pal Blumenthal. "She had a very sweet sense of humor. She was full of life," she said of the 1989 Tufts graduate. "When she walked into a party, she brightened up the whole room."

As a resident assistant at Tufts her senior year, Anne was always there to help the freshman on her floor with their problems. "She'd hold down the rules yet still be very warm and friendly to the students," according to Blumenthal.

Borghesani, who majored in international relations, loved to learn about other cultures, loved to travel, Cohen recalled. While at Tufts, she planned and taught a fully-accredited class called, "Differences in America." Her junior year, Anne studied at the University of Grenoble, later traveling through France with her mother. She also visited the Soviet Union and Berlin.

Last June, following graduation from Tufts, Borghesani moved to Arlington, Va. to become a legal assistant at Hogan and Hartson, a Washington D.C. law firm. She took the job to help her decide whether or not to enter law school this fall – a decision she had reached, friends said, as she was taking an LSAT course and applying to law schools both in Boston and Washington at the time of her death.

Anne Elizabeth Borghesani will be remembered because she brought so much to the many people who loved her. "I learned how to love life from her," Kristin O'Sullivan said. "To see the good in everyone, I'll always try to look for the good because of her."

Former resident killed on Arlington, Va. bike path

BORGHESANI FROM PAGE 1 ■

escaped with the victim's pocketbook.

"He was probably killing her (Borghesani) while the police were talking to the other victims," Bell said. "He's an animal – a true psychopath."

Police believe that Borghesani was walking alone along the same bicycle path – a shortcut to a nearby subway station – at the time of the attack, Bell said. As of press time, police had not determined whether she was sexually molested.

Borghesani's body was discovered at 8:25 a.m. in an outside stairwell of 1501 Lee Highway, the AirForce Association office building in Rosslyn. The brick building is located about half a mile northwest of the Key Bridge that links Arlington to Georgetown.

A neighbor told police she heard screams at about 8 p.m. but when she investigated, did not observe anything amiss.

Between 8 p.m. and 8:30 p.m., witnesses reported seeing the same black man running toward the Potomac River, Bell said.

Borghesani, who was born on March 27, 1967, was on her way to a belated birthday party held in her honor that evening.

Susan Cohen, her roommate and a former Lexington resident, called the police about 11 p.m. when she found friends waiting outside her apartment to tell her that Borghesani never arrived at her birthday party.

"I knew right away something was wrong," Cohen said. "Anne would never change her plans without calling."

After sending friends to investigate whether the Metro had been running all night, Cohen telephoned the Arlington police. Officers arrived at her apartment to take information but they told Cohen that according to policy they could not look for the young woman until 24 hours had passed. "I told them she would never disappear without calling but they told me 90 percent of all missing persons show up voluntarily," she said.

Cohen called the Arlington Police Station all night to say Borghesani had not yet returned home. In the morning she telephoned the Borghesanis to tell them their daughter was missing. At about 8:30 a.m. a group of friends discovered the body.

Cohen, and her fiance, Pasaquale DiGiammarino, also a former Lexington resident, were the last to see Borghesani alive. They left her in the apartment the two women shared at 7:15 p.m. to celebrate DiGiammarino's birthday the following day.

At the time of her death, Borghesani, a 1989 Tufts University graduate, was working as a legal assistant at Hogan and Hartson, a Washington D.C. law firm, as preparation for law school.

Police are still searching the area for the victim's pocketbook and handing out composite sketches of the suspect to residents.

Borghesani lived in a low-to-moderate income area with a low crime rate, police said.

Cohen said she and Borghesani customarily used the bike path until 9 p.m. at which time they would take a taxi. "We were always trying to save money," she said. "We used the path as much as everyone did but it's much more deserted on the weekends at night."

"Walking along that bike trail, which has a big sound wall, is like walking aroung the Valley of the Shadow of Death," Lucy Thompson, a member of a nearby Arlington citizens' group said.

Arlington only had one murder in 1989 and two so far this year, Bell said, adding "Washington D.C. has 500 murders last year." He added that the Arlington Police Department has an "almost perfect" record for solving violent crimes.

Rosslyn is a business district full of high-rise office buildings and hotels, Bell said. Borghesani's body was found on the fringe of this business area near the bicycle path and the subway.

A victim's rights group will be holding a vigil in Borghesani's honor at the bike path Saturday night.

Remembering Anne

REMEMBERING-FROM PAGE 1 ■

to feel included in a large circle of warmth and affection.

Anne was a "people person" as well as an initiator and organizer who loved above all to initiate festivity. From her celebrated Christmas Eve gatherings to special birthday events she planned, her family, her high school, college, and then law firm friends felt her exuberance at bringing people together. Even the name of her major at Tufts, International Relations, suggests in its Latin roots her bias toward human connections and links.

Yet connectedness was only one aspect of Anne, and in some ways her spunk and independent spirit, her persistence – though harder to photograph – seemed like her truer hallmarks. Like a high jumper's hurdles, obstacles and difficulties worked to inspire her to, not dissuade her from, a course of action.

Often, her chosen activities involved travel. Faced with the unavailability of a companion for a much-anticipated visit to Berlin during her junior year in France, she decided to undertake the trip by herself and reveled in this plucky achievement. Energy and determination were her familiars; as one of her brothers put it, "It wasn't the traveling, it was her passion for it," that denoted Anne.

What would more words and pictures show? A daughter who became a companion, who struck the fragile balance between the independence of maturity and the need for continued relatedness in people's lives ... A purposeful and competent young women headed toward law school who loved children and would also have made an excellent teacher ... Someone who would probably have succeeded at any career that tolerated sociability, caring, joy, and enthusiasm.

When you think about it, remembering Anne will be easy, a harder task would be to forget.

Rosemary Booth
Long-time friend of the family

WASHINGTON POST
8/1/91

BY JUSTINE FRAZIER—THE WASHINGTON POST

Borghesani's mother, Elizabeth, and father, Roger, at the courthouse in Arlington.

Jury Urges Death for Satcher In Rosslyn Bike Path Murder

By Stephanie Griffith
Washington Post Staff Writer

An Arlington jury recommended yesterday that Michael Charles Satcher die in Virginia's electric chair for the murder of Washington paralegal Anne Elizabeth Borghesani along a Rosslyn bike path.

The jury deliberated for three hours after hearing testimony from more than a dozen witnesses who painted two faces of Satcher: one, a gentle and quiet man; the other, a ruthless and coldblooded killer.

"We went through a very deliberate deliberation," said juror Thomas McKittrick. "We came to the best decision we could."

Satcher, 23, a furniture mover from Southeast Washington, likely will join 44 other inmates on Virginia's death row as he goes through an automatic appeal to the Virginia Supreme Court that could take several years. Judges usually uphold jury recommendations. Circuit Judge Benjamin N.R. Kendrick has set sentencing for Oct. 11.

The jury found Satcher guilty Tuesday of the murder, rape and robbery of Borghesani in March 1990 as she was walking along the

See SATCHER, C6, Col. 1

Jury Urges Death Penalty In Satcher Murder Trial

SATCHER, From C1

Martha Custis bike trail to a party for her 23rd birthday. Her body, found by friends in an office building stairwell, had been stabbed 21 times, and she had been badly beaten on the face and head, according to testimony of a medical examiner.

Borghesani's well-publicized stabbing death raised fears among many women about the safety of parks and recreational paths, prompting some to change their habits.

Satcher also was convicted of the attempted rape of a 25-year-old woman less than an hour before Borghesani was murdered. In that case, jurors recommended that he be sentenced to life in prison and that he get two life sentences for the rape and robbery of Borghesani.

Satcher was arrested 4 1/2 months after Borghesani's slaying. Police said at the time of his arrest he was chasing a woman on a secluded bike path in South Arlington and had concealed a knife in his hand. Satcher was charged with assaulting two women on that bike path earlier that day, but prosecutors said it is unlikely those cases will go to trial. While he was in custody on those charges, police linked him to the Borghesani slaying.

John Youngs, one of Satcher's two court-appointed defense attorneys, said yesterday that he was disappointed with the death-penalty conviction, and that he disputes the validity of the genetic evidence that formed the core of the prosecution's case. He said he was "angry, tired and bitter."

"I don't feel the jury heard all of what it should have heard" about the procedure of collecting and analyzing such evidence, said Youngs, who argued that DNA analysis is still in an embryonic state and often produces results that are flawed.

A specialist from a state forensic laboratory testified during the two-week trial that based on DNA evidence, there is only one chance in 40 million that someone other than Satcher raped and killed Borghesani. DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the basic genetic material found in cells of living organisms.

In closing arguments, defense attorney Richard McCue pleaded with jurors to spare his client's life, arguing that Satcher already had received three life sentences on Tuesday and was "not likely to be a danger to other people in prison."

"When they send that fatal charge of electricity through him, the lights won't flick off and on in our homes," McCue said, "but we'll know what role we played in that fatal process."

Satcher's parents also appealed to jurors to recommend life in prison.

"That person who committed those crimes is still out there," said Satcher's father, George, a retired custodian. He said his son "just happened to be at the wrong place at the wrong time" when he was arrested by police.

To impose the death penalty under Virginia law, jurors had to determine that Satcher's actions demonstrated either unusual and unnecessary brutality and viciousness, or that a strong likelihood exists that he would pose a future threat to society. Jurors yesterday found both conditions to be true.

BY JUSTINE FRAZIER—THE WASHINGTON POST

Borghesani's grandparents, Ruth and Ted Finnegan, at Arlington courthouse.

Beginning late Tuesday afternoon and into yesterday morning, prosecution and defense attorneys presented witnesses who described conflicting images of Satcher.

Satcher's girlfriend, Gloria Williams, who is also the mother of his two young children, told through tears how Satcher fed and changed the children during the night.

Kenneth Butler, a minister at the county jail where Satcher has been held since his August 1990 arrest, said that "Michael is the meekest, mildest, gentlest, self-effacing person I have ever seen in jail."

Prosecutors, however, described Satcher as a ruthless, cold-blooded killer, who stalked his victims before savagely attacking them.

"Something went wrong, and none of us understands what that is," Commonwealth's Attorney Helen F. Fahey told the jury yesterday in her closing arguments. "Something is terribly wrong with this man because he is a vicious, terrible criminal."

Borghesani's mother, Elizabeth, said she was satisfied with the decision of the jury, but said that her life will never be the same after the loss of her only daughter, whom she called "next to [my husband] Roger, undoubtedly my best friend."

"We've all been losers," Borghesani said. "Her family has been losers, her friends have been losers." Had Anne Borghesani lived, her mother mused, "who knows whom her life could have benefitted?"

24 Hastings Road
Lexington, MA 02173
Tel: 781-862-7309
Fax: 781-386-6163
December 1, 1997

Honorable George Allen
Governor of Virginia
State Capitol, 3rd floor
Richmond, VA 23219

Dear Sir:

We are the parents of Anne Elizabeth Borghesani who was cruelly murdered at the age of twenty-three by Charles Michael Satcher on March 31, 1990. He has been justly tried and convicted of capital murder and sentenced to death. The appeals have been duly processed and the conviction stands. The state has asked for execution on December 9, 1997.

During these next few days, you may be petitioned by Anne's murderer, his lawyers, perhaps his mother, or others for a stay of execution. We have each expressed our personal thoughts in the enclosed comments regarding this difficult matter. We feel it only right that you should know where we stand at this point.

You, as Governor, have the awesome responsibility to follow the laws of the state of Virginia. The final decision rests with you and we will respect your decision.

Our most sincere thank you for taking the time to read and consider these words from Anne's parents. We would be happy to talk with you further if we could be helpful to you.

Respectfully,

Roger F. Borghesani
Elizabeth Ann Borghesani

cc: Katherine P. Baldwin, Esquire

Comments to Governor George Allen
From Elizabeth Ann Borghesani, mother of Anne E. Borghesani

As Anne's mother, there are several things of which I am certain. First, I am completely confident that the state has tried and convicted the right man, that C. M. Satcher is Anne's murderer. The scientific evidence [especially the DNA matching and the blood serology] are irrefutable and serve to confirm all the other evidence. Mr. Satcher is guilty of capital murder, has received fair judicial process, and must be held responsible for his act.

I am also most certain that he must never be released from prison. By his actions he has earned the death penalty as defined by the laws of Virginia. The circumstances of his arrest in August, 1990, confirm that he has no remorse for his "outrageously wanton and vile" murder of our daughter and that, if ever given the opportunity, he will kill again. I agree with the jury's decision that the viciousness of Anne's murder and his continuing threat to society justify their recommending the death penalty. I also feel that the humane execution of a murderer by lethal injection cannot compare with the lonely terror and violence of our daughter's death. He will have the benefit of medications, spiritual and emotional support, an opportunity to say good-by, to hug his loved ones – all things that he denied to Anne. He showed Anne no mercy.

Like many people in our country, I remain confused as to the morality of the death penalty. On the one hand, I am appalled by the wanton violence so prevalent in our society. As a citizen of our imperfect world who has been permanently damaged by an evil act, I feel that we must take a stand, to clearly say there is a limit to what society can tolerate that there is a line that cannot be crossed. If one crosses that line and deliberately, viciously, and with premeditation, kills another person, then he must answer for it with his own life. He has forfeited the right to live among us.

At the same time, I feel some spiritual or emotional conflict as I struggle with the issue of capital punishment. Do we, as a society, have the right, under any circumstances, to deny life? I do not know the answer. I cannot know what experiences have formed Mr. Satcher's personality or what motivated his actions. I cannot be his final judge. As a mother and grandmother, as a pediatric nurse practitioner in an inner city clinic, I struggle daily to nurture, not to destroy, life. I do not like violence. I would wish we lived in a world where the death penalty was not necessary – for such a world would have no violent murder. Unfortunately, Mr. Satcher continues to deny his guilt, refuses to admit his responsibility or to express any remorse, and leaves society only one choice to assure that he will never kill again: his justifiable execution. Some will argue that the death penalty is a tragedy. I say that the tragedy for Mr. Satcher and his family occurred the night he chose his fate by murdering our daughter.

Although I still feel a most terrible anger toward him and can never forgive his evil act, I do not need his death as vengeance or payment for Anne's life. True revenge would be to willfully hurt his children and to have him experience a parent's pain, a pain that is, for me, greater than confronting my own death. And that pain is something I could never wish on anyone, Mr. Satcher included. The execution of Mr. Satcher will not remove the horror of Anne's lonely death in a dirty stairwell, nor return her stolen life to us. It will not relieve me of the pain that eats at my soul, that has killed a part of my heart.

For seven years I have struggled to create some good out of the evil of that night. Nothing has seemed adequate. I think now of Anne and her ideals of freedom and justice. Since his conviction, I have followed the appeals and waited for him to admit his guilt. Although he has been convicted and faces execution, Anne and we have not received justice because of his continued denial. Also, if Mr. Satcher dies without admission of guilt, I am very concerned that his family, his friends and community will continue to mistakenly feel that they are the victimized ones. And I fear for his sons growing up in such a climate of hate. If some good is to come from Anne's loss of life, it could be in helping them to grow strong without hate.

To commute his sentence to life without parole without a clear, voluntary admission of guilt from Mr. Satcher is unthinkable. To execute him while he still claims innocence is not healing for me and may cause further harm. What could be helpful to me, and perhaps to others, is his confession of guilt, recognition of his responsibility, and some acknowledgment of the pain he caused. Mr. Satcher refuses to offer this. His denial of his guilt has been thoroughly reinforced by his defense lawyers for six years as they have pretended his innocence. There has been no opportunity for growth of his spirit through his recognition and acceptance of his responsibility for Anne's murder and no opportunity for reconciliation. If he were to sit face to face with Roger and me, his own mother and father, representatives of the state, and his lawyers and clearly and freely admit to being guilty of a terrible, violent act without mercy, then I could forgive. I do not expect sorrow, sadness, or apology. When he can recognize the harm his action has inflicted on Anne, her parents and brothers, the nephews she'll never know, her friends whose lives are forever affected, then Anne will have received justice. Then, perhaps, I could begin to find some measure of peace.

In conclusion I must emphasize again that it is absolutely essential to my peace of mind that he never be free to harm another person again, either in prison or in society. If he were to acknowledge guilt and you were to choose to commute his sentence to life without parole and could assure us he would never, under any circumstances, be released, I could live in peace with the decision.

Comments to Governor George Allen
From Roger F. Borghesani, father of Anne E. Borghesani

As Anne's father, I have several thoughts about the execution of my daughter's assailant, Charles Satcher. I hate to write his name. Having a name is a human privilege that I believe he has forfeited. Should I give serious thought to his pending death? Did he give any thought to his murdering my daughter? In an opposite vein, what are family members and friends thinking? Will they be critical of me for the rest of my life? Can I live with my wife and myself if this execution happens?

There is no question in my mind of his guilt although he never has confessed. How simple it all could be if the assailant had done so during the past six years. However, the lawyers processing the state and federal appeals would never let this happen. They would be out of jobs with no briefs, no appeals, no motions, no filings, no hearings and no money. Confessing guilt and feeling remorse is just not part of the criminal justice system; therefore, the lawyers will never encourage this humane action by the assailant. Consequently, he claims innocence until death. In my view, the criminal justice system should allow and encourage the assailant to admit his crime after being found guilty by a jury. Then, he could make peace with God, us, and society. The appeals process sacrifices the soul in order to save the body.

Now, are we, Anne's parents, expected to save him from execution? Should we ask the Governor to show leniency for the assailant and to give him life in prison with hope? Did the assailant give my daughter any hope of survival as he stabbed her twenty-one times and pushed her down those wet and dark stairs? I do not support clemency that would give him hope for possible freedom. I fear that if one governor can commute an execution to life in prison, another governor can parole him for good behavior or release him to reduce overcrowded prisons. I don't want him to have hope for the future. My daughter had lots of hope; he took it away from her. Shouldn't we have the same right to take hope away from him?

The assailant must be responsible for his actions. The consequence for his heinous act is death. Is this so unreasonable? Doesn't the bible refer to "an eye for an eye?" Didn't Christ state "give Caesar what belongs to Caesar?" Doesn't freedom and justice belong in Caesar's domain? Government must control and limit human offenses against others. Looking at it from another perspective, when a person joins the military, he or she knows they may have to kill another person in order to preserve their freedom and values. They also know their own life is at risk. Our public servants, firefighters, police and other community workers also risk their lives daily for the benefit of others. A recent book, **The Perfect Storm**, describes the life risks of fisherman battling the sea to bring in the daily catch. Fishing is listed as the most hazardous occupation one could choose. Shouldn't murders also know they are risking their lives when they kill?

During this Thanksgiving holiday, the victim's family is once again being victimized. All the assailant's legal appeals have been exhausted and nothing remains for the appeals

lawyers but to prevail on the Governor and the victim's family for clemency. They have even tried to resurrect the victim's thoughts on the death penalty. The lawyers should let Anne rest in peace. Now in desperation, they look to us, Anne's family, to help save her assailant. By default, we have become unwilling participants in his clemency plea. We, Anne's parents, must weigh our own opinions, Anne's beliefs and Christian values relating to capital punishment, and come to our own conclusion.

I am concerned that a clemency request may result in a life sentence without parole. If this request is granted, the assailant will very likely outlive me and possibly my other children. His being alive and seeking some form of sentence mitigation will inevitably continue to haunt Anne's brothers after my own death.

As Anne's father, I still support the death sentence that was recommended by the Arlington County Jury. Those twelve thoughtful people concluded that the assailant was guilty of capital murder and should never be allowed to live amongst society again. The assailant's fate was sealed when he murdered my daughter. I am comfortable that the execution should be carried out per the jury's recommendation.

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AUGUST 4, 1991 (SUNDAY OUTLOOK) THE WASHINGTON POST

Our Daughter's Unjust Death

How Can We Protect Our Children From the Plague of Violence?

By Elizabeth A. Borghesani
and Roger F. Borghesani

SEVERAL REASONS compelled us to attend the trial in Arlington of Michael Satcher, accused of murdering our daughter, Anne Elizabeth Borghesani. We wished to represent Anne at the proceedings, to see justice done and to attempt to understand what happened to Anne and why. Many of our questions have been answered, pieces of the tragic puzzle have fallen into place and justice has been done. However, the reason for the violent tragedy remains elusive.

We are feeling overwhelmed by Anne's death and by the amount of senseless violence in our country. We live in a violent society; none of us is immune. Something must be done to prevent violence; we must not simply watch it continue to escalate. Otherwise, Anne, and so many others like her who die in random acts of violence, will have died in vain.

The trial ended last week in a conviction. But the agony continues. Words cannot describe the impact of Anne's loss on us all. How can one summarize 23 years of love, joy, shared laughter, delighted cries of surprise on Christmas morning, tender hugs and tears, the "I love you, Mommies" and "Thank you, Daddies"?

Now we look at accumulated photos, newspaper clippings, letters from those who knew and loved Anne and wonder why we hold onto them, why we can't bear to throw them away, even the duplicates. Then, with a spasm of grief, we realize this is all that's left of our only daughter. There will be no new photos. Anne's story has been stopped at the threshhold of her adult life, cut off deliberately by her assailant as she walked from her apartment to the Rosslyn Metro at 8 o'clock on a Saturday evening, March 31, 1990.

Anne graduated from Tufts University in May 1989, an international relations major, and moved to the Washington area where she worked as a legal assistant. She brought with her a quick sense of humor and a wonderful zest for living. Always proud of her country, she was challenged and excited to be working and living in the nation's capital. Her work clarified her goals and she decided to apply to law school. She told her grandfather, just one month before her death, she wanted to be a lawyer so that she could use her skills to advocate for freedom and justice. This was Anne: intelligent, reliable, perceptive and sensitive to other's needs, eager to build on her accomplishments.

These goals will never be met. Anne's most basic right, her right to life, was cruelly and unjustly taken from her. Anne's dreams of being a lawyer, of someday marrying and having children, of living a full, mature life, have been denied to her.

MARK LANG FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

We have also been robbed by Anne's murderer. The loss to us is immeasurable. In killing Anne, her murderer also killed a part of us. We struggle daily to find some purpose and meaning in our life without Anne, but also to cope with the agony of the fear, horror, evil and pain she faced at her death. We go through the motions of living but there is no rest, no peace, no joy.

Our family is forever changed. We and our two sons watch relatives' and friends' lives move on, with weddings and graduations, knowing their whole families will participate. One son said, "We have to learn to be a family all over, a family of four instead of five." They both struggle to find purpose in such a chaotic world. Her grandparents have been robbed of peace of heart in their old age. The joy of a cousin's recent wedding was dampened by Anne's absence. A younger cousin will not even be able to remember Anne. We all long for her gentle teasing, genuine care and interest in our lives, her laughter and her hugs.

The mother-daughter relationship was especially strong between us. Anne was my best friend. We laughed and cried together, had our silly private jokes, worried over family problems, planned and cooked for holiday celebrations. Although living in separate cities, we were closely joined in spirit. Anne was my connection to the future, part of the unbroken bond shared by women through the generations. I saw in Anne characteristics of both her grandmothers, and of her great-grandmother, as well as of me. She was our immortality; our future has been destroyed.

As her father, I relive the tragedy of Anne's vicious murder constantly. The path I walk every day between my office building and parking area reminds me of Anne's final terrified moments on that Arlington sidewalk. When I pull into our driveway, I see a house, not a home. The home, a place of refuge from the world, has been invaded by violence. It is just a place to eat and sleep, never to hold the joy of a daughter. The days of joyful, whole-family celebrations are over. Happiness will be forever tainted by not being shared with Anne.

Friends have also felt the loss and anger and are victimized by her murder. Two of her closest friends were married this year; Anne would have been in the wedding parties. Many friends still leave flowers at her grave, under the apple tree we tend there. Her absence is palpable whenever her friends gather. All Anne's friendships—from childhood to the last days of her life—have been shattered by the murder. One close friend told us the grief of Anne's loss is so painful she hesitates to become close to others for fear of another loss. Others, seeing our pain, express reservations about bearing children in such a violent world.

We hope to keep Anne's wonderful spirit alive in scholarships established at Tufts and in our high school in Lexington, Mass. We hope to see the world again as she would have us see it—with lively perception, humor and forebearance. But these hopes cannot replace her.

Elizabeth and Roger Borghesani live in Lexington, Mass.

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Office of the Governor

George Allen
Governor

For Release: December 9, 1997
Contact: Ken Stroupe or Julie Overy
804/692-3110

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR GEORGE ALLEN
Re: Michael Charles Satcher

"Michael Satcher was convicted by a jury in Arlington County in 1991 for the brutal robbery, rape and capital murder of Ann Borghesani, who was murdered in the Rosslyn area of Arlington while on the way to a party in honor of her 23rd birthday.

"The jury found that the crime was wanton, vile and inhuman, and that Satcher posed a future threat to the safety of other human beings. It recommended a sentence of death. The judge agreed with the jury and imposed the death penalty.

"Substantial evidence presented to the jury established Satcher's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Among that evidence was a DNA test of physical evidence taken from the victim compared to a DNA test of Satcher's own blood. The DNA test showed that the sperm samples found in the victim matched Satcher's blood at four different genetic locations. The results indicated conclusively that Satcher was the contributor of the physical evidence found in the victim's body. The odds that it could have been someone else were more than *40 million to one.*

"Satcher's defenders now claim that a DNA test the defense conducted upon Satcher's blood in 1995 calls into question the DNA test admitted at trial. But in the 1995 test, the results at three of the four genetic locations were identical to the test results presented at trial, and Satcher's defenders do not deny those matches. They allege that at a fourth genetic location, there is a difference from the earlier test which calls into question the earlier test's identification of Satcher.

State Capitol • Richmond, Virginia 23219 • (804) 786-2211 • TDD (804) 371-8015

"This claim was raised in various federal courts, none of which found it persuasive. In fact, the overwhelming weight of the expert testimony and scientific evidence presented to the courts and to me indicates that the amount of variation alleged to exist at the fourth genetic location in the 1995 test is utterly inconsequential and that the 1995 DNA test actually *confirmed* the results of the DNA test presented at trial.

"I received further corroboration of this fact from the Virginia Division of Forensic Science within the past few days, whose Director reexamined the test results at my request.

"Consequently, I am not persuaded by Satcher's assertion that there is a need for additional DNA testing. In this case a DNA test was performed *for the trial and introduced as evidence*, as Virginia law allows. There is absolutely nothing in the record of this case that causes me to question the accuracy of the DNA tests introduced at trial.

"However, the DNA evidence was not the only evidence of Satcher's guilt offered to the jury. Among the other evidence was the identification of Satcher by two other citizens, one of whom was attacked by Satcher near the same Arlington location on the same evening that Ann Borghesani was murdered.

"I find no reason to overturn the judgment and sentence rendered by the jury in Satcher's trial. Accordingly, I shall not intervene to prevent the order of the Circuit Court of Arlington County from being carried out as scheduled.

"The tragedy and pain for Ann Borghesani's family began with the unspeakable crime committed against her in 1990 -- an event for which she and her family were utterly unprepared -- and has continued to this day.

"Some will term the action Virginia takes tonight as 'vengeance' or 'state-sanctioned killing.' But to denigrate this action in such a manner is to ignore or misunderstand what is occurring in this or any other capital case. Carrying out a lawfully-imposed death sentence is not an act of vengeance, but an act of justice, taken only after extensive due process of law. It is an act of justice for the people of this Commonwealth, justice for the victim and those who loved her, and an act of accountability for the perpetrator of an inhuman crime, a crime that took a life away from an innocent human being.

"The self-governing citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia -- and the citizens of Arlington County, acting through the jury system -- have decided that in cases involving terrible crimes such as this one, no punishment short of the ultimate punishment of death represents justice."

OMEGA Mission Statement

OMEGA offers continuing support for those experiencing devastating loss from a sudden and traumatic death such as homicide, suicide, vehicular homicide, accident, disaster or death from natural causes. Our purpose is to assist survivors through their grief as they resume healthy, meaningful lives.

OMEGA Philosophy

We at OMEGA believe that grief and reaction to traumatic loss is a natural process that has its own rhythm and cycle. We believe that each one of us has the internal resources to heal, adapt, grow and know what we need in the process of doing each of these.

C16

OMEGA offers a safe place to share concerns and feelings, connect with others who have had a similar experience, and learn to cope and live in the aftermath of sudden and traumatic death.

OMEGA provides...

- Facilitated Groups
- Individual Counseling and Therapy
- Professional Consultation
- Specialized Substance Abuse Counseling
- Crisis Intervention for Organizations
- Training

Benefits of OMEGA

- An exclusive focus on traumatic loss and homicide.
- A successful track record since its inception in 1978.
- A unique and effective model for healing from grief.
- Expert facilitators in the field who are also available to provide training to other professionals.

OMEGA

OMEGA is a non-profit organization established in 1978, and offers grief services specializing in traumatic loss and homicide.

Homicide Bereavement Services are funded, in part, by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 and administered through the Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance. All other services are funded by grants, donations and fees for services.

OMEGA extends its appreciation to the Greater Lawrence Mental Health Center and South Shore YMCA for additional assistance.

Executive Director: Bette Spear
Associate Director: Evelyn Gladu

7/97

O M E G A

EMOTIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

34 HEATH STREET
SOMERVILLE, MA
02145

617 776-6369
1-800-535-5699
Fax: (617) 625-7585
E-mail: omegaess@tiac.net

Bereavement

Traumatic Loss Bereavement

When a loved one dies a sudden or traumatic death, there is literally "no time to say goodbye." A traumatic loss carries with it circumstances which give survivors different challenges to meet than a loss that is anticipated. Often, too, there are post-trauma symptoms which need to be addressed in order to allow the more vulnerable place of grief.

Traumatic loss bereavement is any sudden death, including vehicular, accidental, disaster or natural causes.

C17

Homicide Bereavement

While death by homicide is a traumatic loss, the intentionality of the act leaves its own devastation. Survivors must learn to cope with new realities: fears and insecurities, the criminal justice system, a sense that the death or loss is not one's own to mourn in private.

The reactions of survivors may be further complicated by the response of others—silence, aversion or unwanted public attention. The toll of homicide loss can create an immense strain on the resources of survivors.

Services for Survivors

Groups

While there is no way to take away the pain of loss, the sharing of mutual concerns serves to lessen the isolation of carrying it alone. OMEGA groups are designed to allow for mutual sharing of feelings and concerns of participants as they journey through the process of grief.

Groups provide a structure for discussion and learning healthy ways to live in the aftermath of traumatic loss. Meetings are run by two professional facilitators and are structured to offer support and safety.

Groups—Traumatic Loss Groups and Homicide Bereavement Groups—are in Eastern Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk and Suffolk Counties.

Individual Sessions

In the early weeks following loss, a survivor may want support and guidance, yet not feel comfortable in a group setting. Individual sessions can be scheduled with a professional bereavement counselor specializing in traumatic loss.

Sessions may focus on understanding the normalcy of one's reactions, assessing supports and resources, and/or preparing for participation in a group setting.

Services for Professionals

Consultation

OMEGA's professional staff consult with therapists, counselors, physicians, school guidance personnel, teachers, E.A.P. professionals, etc., on the process of grief, what to expect, and how to help. Consultations can be held for individuals or for a group.

Training

OMEGA will design trainings on the process of grief and traumatic loss, the skills of listening and facilitating groups as well as specific related topics. Training is designed to fit individual need in both content and length.

For further information call OMEGA at (617) 776-6369.

What People are saying about
The Louis D. Brown Peace Curriculum

"The Louis D. Brown Program gives me a wonderful opportunity to express my feelings and thoughts to everyone... I will forever keep the peace both in my family and in my community."

Ricardo Brown
1998 Fellow
West Roxbury High School

"The Peace Curriculum is more relevant to the lives of my students and to me."

Daniel Jordan
English Teacher
West Roxbury High School

"The essays in 'Boston's Book of Peace' are screams, sighs, shouts of joy."

Patricia Smith
The Boston Globe

"All...graduates of The Louis D. Brown Peace Curriculum are the Heroes of our campaign for peace."

Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

"The story of 15 year-old Louis Brown of Dorchester is truly what we should be about today."

Janet Reno
US Attorney General

"Joseph and Clementina Chery, your son must have been a remarkable young man to inspire such devotion and vision. And we thank you. We thank you for your work, and we thank you for your courage..."

President Bill Clinton

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The Louis D. Brown
Social Development Corporation

5 Louis D. Brown Way
Dorchester, MA 02124-1011

Tel. & Fax: (617) 825-1917
Email: peace@thecia.net
Web:www2.thecia.net/users/peace

The Louis D. Brown Peace Curriculum

Louis D. Brown, a fifteen year-old peacemaker from Dorchester, Massachusetts, dreamed of attaining advanced degrees in aerodynamic engineering and of becoming the first Black President of the United States. Louis always worried that if things didn't change, he would be by himself in the White House, because by the time he would become president all of his peers would either be in jail, addicted to drugs or dead.

Louis was murdered on December 20, 1993, on his way to a Christmas party of Teens Against Gang Violence, a local anti-violence organization that he had joined. The Louis D. Brown Peace Curriculum was developed in 1994 by Joseph and Clementina Chery in their son's memory to teach young people the value of Peace.

The Louis D. Brown Peace Curriculum

The Louis D. Brown Peace Curriculum is a peacemaking/violence prevention program that combines literature and community service to explore the concepts of peace and peacemaking. It is a learning experience that brings teachers, students and adults together in an effort to create an environment where all children can be safe.

The core of the curriculum is a set of a teaching guides developed for a series of books that mirror the diverse issues and the violent reality confront ing urban students, and that embody the peaceful values to be fostered in the students. Each teaching guide provides the teacher, chapter after chapter, with a set of activities and discussion topics to help the students better explore the concepts of peace and peacemaking through the novel being read.

The teaching objective is to:
- increase the knowledge of peace and understanding of peaceful behavior
- cultivate peace among young people and adults
- improve the student's reading, creative writing and critical thinking skills

The activities of the program culminate to the writing of peace essays. Thirty essays are selected each year and are published in Boston's Book of Peace. The writers are then awarded Louis D. Brown Fellows.

The Peace Curriculum Library

High School Teaching Material

-Teaching Guide to Sharon Bell Mathis' "Teacup Full of Roses"
-Teaching Guide to Walter Dean Myer's "Motown and Didi"
-Teaching Guide to Harper Lee's "To Kill A Mocking Bird"
-Boston's Book of Peace, Volume I, 1995
-Boston's Book of Peace, Volume II, 1996
-Boston's Book of Peace, Volume III, 1997
-Boston's Book of Peace, Volume IV, 1998

Elementary School Teaching Material

Peacemaker's ABC, including a Teaching Guide, a set of Peacemaker's Alphabet Card, and an Illustrated Biography of Louis D. Brown

Achievements from 1994 to 1998

Location of Program:
- 18 Boston Public High and Elementary Schools
- North Cambridge Catholic High School
- Newton South High School
- Franklin High School
- United Church in Walpole

- **Held 4 Teachers Conferences**
- **Trained 92 teachers to teach peace**
- **More than 2,500 students in the Program**
- **More than 7,000 students taught since 1994**
- **Awarded 116 Louis D. Brown Fellows**
- **Published 4 Volumes of the Book of Peace**
- **Distributed 16,000 Book of Peace**

Patricia Baez, 1997 Fellow signing the Book of Peace

AEB Community News

A newsletter for friends of the Anne E. Borghesani Memorial Prize Fund

Lexington High School

Anne E. Borghesani
MEMORIAL PRIZE

December 1997
Issue #1

Sharing the News of the AEB Community
This is the inaugural issue of an annual newsletter about the Anne E. Borghesani Memorial Prize, including information on the fund's progress, committee work, future goals, and prize recipients.

AEB Community News
c/o Jerry Michelson
3 Clyde Place
Lexington, MA
02173
781-861-6716
jmich@ziplink.net

$2,000 in 2000

In 1990 the Anne E. Borghesani Memorial Prize Fund was established by Anne's classmates, the LHS Class of 1985. The interest generated by the fund provides a scholarship award to be given to a female LHS senior who best demonstrates Anne's caring commitment to school and community service. The fund is managed and invested by Lexington's Trustees of Public Trusts, a three-person citizen board appointed by the Selectmen.

Since its inception, the generous gifts of past donors have continued the growth of the fund's principal. As a result, the Anne E. Borghesani Memorial Prize Committee is able to give increasingly larger scholarship awards each year. In 1997 the committee presented an award of $800 to the prize recipient. We are excited about our current fundraising goal: an award of $2,000 by the year 2000. We are planning a major fundraising event in 1999 to raise the fund's principal to boost us to this goal. We will keep you informed of our plans for this event. ❖

Selecting a Prize Recipient

Each spring since 1991, members of the Anne E. Borghesani Memorial Prize Committee, along with members of the Borghesani family, have carefully selected one Lexington High School female senior to receive the scholarship award in Anne's name and memory. The prize is awarded annually to a young woman who captures Anne's ideal of dedicated and spirited service to both LHS and the greater community.

This scholarship is unusual in that, in addition to supplying transcripts and personal references, applicants are asked to read and respond to personal statements written about Anne by her classmates. This requirement helps to emphasize Anne's character to the applicants, and therefore makes the application process and the award more meaningful for everyone involved.

At the yearly selection meeting, discussion unfolds as to the qualities and merits of the candidates. The committee engages in thoughtful discussion, and the process takes several hours to make a final selection. At the end of the meeting, we are elated to have found the award recipient, the newest addition to the AEBMP community. The selection process culminates in the presentation of the AEB Memorial Prize to the selected applicant at the LHS Awards Night. Many committee members attend the event at LHS, looking forward to meeting the young woman who accepts the award.

Participating in the selection process is inspirational for members of the AEBMP committee, as evidenced by Anne's friends and classmates who continue to participate from as far away as Chicago, Hawaii, and Milan, Italy. Those who review the applications find the task challenging due to the many excellent candidates. At the same time it is extremely rewarding to read about the accomplishments and goals of the applicants, and ultimately it is a great feeling to meet the young women we select to receive Anne's award.

As a committee we evaluate applicants not only on their academic and extracurricular accomplishments, but also on the spirit and special qualities they bring to their roles. It is rewarding to see young women embracing the ideals of community, friendship, and family as enthusiastically as Anne did. Through the dynamic award selection process, Anne continues to bring her friends together and reminds us of the importance of joyful living and fostering community. We miss her and wonder what she would be accomplishing if she were alive today. Through the scholarship process, we witness her ideals living on in the Lexington community and the world. ❖

Handbook for IR Majors and Advisors

The Anne E. Borghesani Memorial Prize

The Anne E. Borghesani Memorial Prize is an incentive award that enables the recipient (s) to undertake a project, activity, or plan of study in *any* field at Tufts involving international issues. Designed to help defray the costs of such activities, the award is intended to encourage personal growth and independence while promoting global awareness and a commitment to community service.

Juan Cedeño, Borghesani Recipient 1994-1995 in Puerto Rico.

The prize honors the memory of Anne E. Borghesani, J '89, an international relations major. Anne's years at Tufts were a time of intellectual and personal challenge, adventure and increasing commitment to her friends, the Tufts Community, and to the larger world. Anne's love of people, her dedication to community service, and her fascination with travel and other cultures embody the spirit of this award.

Sophomores and juniors *from any discipline at Tufts* are eligible to apply for the Borghesani Prize, provided their proposals conform to the basic guidelines of promoting personal growth, knowledge, global awareness and commitment to community. Upon returning to campus, prize winners are expected to present the results of their project at the annual Fall semester Borghesani Colloquium.

In past years, the Borghesani Prize has supported students of American Studies, Art, Civil Engineering, Child Study, Community Health, Economics, French and International Relations.

Winning proposals for the 1995-96 academic year are "A Clash of Cultures: Racism and Xenophobia in Modern France," (Beth Campbell, Tufts-in-Paris); "American Catholic Social Activism in the Dominican Republic," (Carlos Diaz, Dominican Republic); "Preservation of French Ecosystems Through Volunteer Service," (Kathleen Schorsch, Les Cevennes, France). Past project themes (and research locations) have included:

Ana Gordon, Borghesani Recipient 1994-95 at Nahal Arugot in Ein Gredi, Israel

- "Study of French Culture" (Paris, France)
- "Project on Classicism in Early 19th Century German Architecture" (former East Germany)
- "Internship dealing with Nuclear Non-Proliferation Efforts" (International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria)
- "Research on Women and Orthodox Judaism" (Jerusalem)
- "Project on Health Care in Jamaica" (Kingston, Jamaica)
- "Project on Impact of US Policy in Puerto Rico" (San Juan Puerto Rico)
- "Research on GATT Rules" (GATT, Geneva, Switzerland)
- "Study of Human Rights in Latin America" (San Jose, Costa Rica)

Borghesani Applications are due in the International Relations Program Office (Cabot 605, ext. 2776) on February 2, 1996. Questions about the application should be directed to that office.

Workshop D

Sexual Assault: Holding Sex Offenders Accountable

Sexual Assault: Holding Sex Offenders Accountable

Moderator:

Gerard Downing, District Attorney for Berkshire County
Member, Victim and Witness Assistance Board
42 West Street, P.O. Box 1969
Pittsfield, MA 02102
(413) 443-5951

Panelists:

Fran Henry, Survivor, President, Stop it Now
P.O. Box 340
Brandon, VT 05733
1(888) PREVENT

Ann Dawley, Deputy Director/General Counsel
Criminal History Systems Board
200 Arlington Street
Chelsea, MA 02150
(617) 660-4692

Robert Moynihan, Parole Supervisor
Framingham Regional Parole Office
188 Concord Street, 2nd Floor
Framingham, MA 01702
(508) 879-4529

Michael Brown, Parole Officer
Framingham Regional Parole Office
188 Concord Street, 2nd Floor
Framingham, MA 01702
(508) 879-4529

Gary Levitt, Parole Officer
Framingham Regional Parole Office
188 Concord Street, 2nd Floor
Framingham, MA 01702
(508) 879-4529

Joel Skolnick, LICSW
Networks Counseling and Mediation
129 Concord Street, Suite #2
Framingham, MA 01702
(508) 383-0602

Lt. Jack Consigli, Polygrapher
Massachusetts State Police
115 Woodland Road
Southboro, MA 01772
(508) 792-7774

Coordinator:

Maureen Brown, MOVA

The Sunday
RUTLAND DAILY HERALD
ESTABLISHED IN 1794
And The Sunday Times Argus
Rutland, Vermont
Vol. 22 No. 50 USPS 305-104
Sunday, September 21, 1997
Eight Sections — 124 Pages

A Groundbreaking Project Brings Sex Abuse Into Open

By KRISTIN BLOOMER
Sunday Staff Writer

One night about 10 years ago, Sue, a Rutland-area nurse, came home from working a late shift to find a note that changed her world instantly.

Her husband had written that he'd let their 5-year-old daughter sleep in the same room with her 13-year-old male cousin. Later, he wrote, when he checked on the two children, he found them in the same bed with their pants down.

"I was furious," recalled Sue, who asked that her real name not be used. "I couldn't believe that my husband didn't think it was important enough to call me immediately."

Her anger snowballed as one discovery led to another. She found that the same nephew had sexually abused her two older children — a daughter and a son — and that the son, in turn, had abused his two younger sisters.

"I have a son who is a perpetrator," she said last week with tears in her eyes. "It started when he was in second grade."

In the aftermath of her husband's note, Sue's family embarked on years of counseling that continues to this day. She believes all three of her children are on the road to "recovery," and that her son is unlikely to assault someone sexually again. But that healing couldn't have come without a most painful step: reporting her son and nephew to the police. Vermont, like most states, requires therapists to report any incident of child sexual abuse to the state.

"Part of what we're trying to do is get child sexual abuse recognized as a public health issue."

Pam Gatos,
Stop It Now! spokeswoman

Sue is one of several Vermont parents of child abuse victims and perpetrators who are telling their stories at press conferences and in private interviews as part of a statewide media campaign spearheaded by Stop It Now! Vermont. The goal of the privately funded, Brandon-based pilot program is to destroy some of the stigmas associated with child sexual abuse, and to get sexual offenders to turn themselves in to police.

The long-term goal of the program, which completes its second year this week, is nothing less than to end child sexual abuse within a generation, said Pam Gatos, a Stop It Now! spokes-

(See Abuse, Page 8)

Photo by Vyto Starinskas

Fran Henry founded Stop It Now! after being sexually abused as a child. She launched the organization's pilot program in Vermont.

Abuse

(Continued from Page 1)

woman. She said its public education campaign is akin to that of Mothers Against Drunk Driving, the group that helped raise public awareness about the dangers of driving drunk.

"Part of what we're trying to do is get child sexual abuse recognized as a public health issue," Gatos said. "Eighty-four percent of sexual assaults go unreported. Somehow we need to start chipping away at that 84 percent."

Nationally, that 84 percent constitutes hundreds of thousands of child sexual assault cases.

At least one girl in five and one in 10 boys in North America will be sexually abused before they are 18, according to the Center for the Future of Children, a non-profit think tank in Los Altos, Calif. Of the estimated 630,000 sexual assaults that occur annually nationwide, 60 percent are committed on children under 18, according to a 1992 study by Dean G. Kilpatrick for the National Victim Center in Arlington, Va.

Contrary to prevailing stereotypes, child sexual abusers are rarely adult strangers. In Vermont, more than 97 percent of the victims of child sexual abuse know their abusers, the Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services reports. More than 45 percent of all abusers were under the age of 20 when they committed the crime, SRS reports.

The younger the offender, the more successful the treatment, some experts say. Stop It Now! believes that child sex offenders of all ages can be successfully treated if they are willing to take responsibility for the crime.

What stands in their way, beyond their own denial, is a "monster" stigma that keeps the crime in the closet, Gatos said. State mandatory reporting statutes, furthermore, make it nearly impossible for offenders to get help without fear of getting turned in, she said.

"What we're trying to do is start with those who do want to stop and are amenable to treatment," Gatos said. "We're saying there is a population of offenders who are not being caught ... and when given an avenue, will stop their abuse."

The key to Stop It Now! is an anonymous helpline available to abusers and people who may know abusers.

The program has developed a special protocol with the help of the Vermont Attorney General's Office and other statewide organizations. Offenders who call (1-888-PREVENT) will be assigned a confidential identification number they can take to any of several clinicians around the state for a psycho-sexual evaluation. If the clinician feels the caller would benefit from treatment, the offender can take the evaluation to a lawyer who will, in turn, report the crime to a prosecutor.

The founder of Stop It Now! is Fran Henry, 48, a Harvard Business School graduate who left her management consulting job of 12 years to start the organization — based in Hadenville, Mass. — in 1992. The motivation came from her own experience as a survivor.

"My father offended against me between the ages of 12 and 16, when I stopped him," Henry said. She didn't report him, though she wrestled with the idea.

"I grew up thinking it was a rare event," Henry said. "When I realized how common it was, I was actually in shock. ... Because it happens to so many kids, I can't tolerate it."

Nor can she tolerate the system's reliance on children to report their abuse.

In its two years, Stop It Now! in Vermont has received more than 230 helpline calls and issued 12 identification numbers, the organization says. A quarter of the calls have come from abusers and half have come from people who knew a sex offender or a victim.

Because the identification numbers are confidential, Stop It Now! has not been able to track the number of people who follow the entire protocol. The organization, however, has reason to believe that at least five people have turned themselves in as a result of the program's outreach, and that at least one caller has followed through and turned himself in to an attorney.

The results have surprised even Henry.

"When we started, I thought, `If we get a dozen calls in one year, we'll be doing well,'" Henry said. "We got 100 calls in our first year. We felt fantastic about that. The fact that we've given out 12 confidential numbers is a fabulous result."

Some child advocates are more ambivalent about the program's potential.

"Is it going to be overwhelmingly successful? I don't think so," said Deborah Daro, director of the National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse, based in Chicago, Ill. "Could it be beneficial? Absolutely."

The biggest problem is that many sex offenders don't believe they are doing anything wrong, Daro said.

"It's the very absence of empathy for their victim that causes them to offend," Daro said. "If a lot of people are calling and asking if certain behavior is OK, I don't think it can be harmful. But people shouldn't think this is going to solve the problem."

One former offender, at least, says it might have helped him solve his problem.

Wayne Bowers, director of CURE-SORT (Citizens United for the Rehabilitation of Errants-Sex Offenders Restored Through Treatment), based in Lansing, Mich., said he has sexually abused about 50 boys in his lifetime. He said he went to prison twice before reforming his ways.

"I was in denial," he said. "But I was so ready to talk."Bowers, who met his victims while coaching boys' sports and working as a sports writer for a small-town newspaper, said no one talked frankly with him about his behavior — even during his first prison sentence. During his second sentence, he was helped by a treatment program designed specifically for sex offenders, he said. What would he have done if Stop It Now! was an option?

"I know I would have called," Bowers said. "What I would have done next, God only knows."

Vermont Defender General Robert Appel said he is "very excited" about the initiative, since the current criminal justice system presents "real impediments for helping people who have this disorder."

However, Appel said, "If a client came to me and asked, `Should I report to Stop It Now?' my response would have to be, `No.' ... Mandatory reporting laws have had some unintended consequences — including making it entirely impossible for someone to come forward (for therapy)."

Vermont Attorney General William Sorrell defended the state's mandatory reporting law.

"Twenty-odd years ago, sex within the family unit was a family secret," Sorrell said. "We have done very much legislatively, in terms of mandatory reporting, to say that this dirty little secret is a secret that keeps victimizing, until or unless you get it out."

Vermont's pilot program may soon spread elsewhere; Henry said more than 20 states have expressed interest. As the program ends its second year, the Center for Disease Control will help evaluate the program, she said.

Henry said she chose to start a pilot here "because Vermont has successful, quality sex offender treatment ... and cares about the issue of sexual abuse prevention."

Treatment has helped Sue's son learn not to sexually abuse again, Sue said. If he does, the state will remove him from the home.

"I'm feeling fairly confident that it won't happen again and it's under control," Sue said. "The group (her son is attending) says the potential is always there."

Because of that potential, she believes that having a place to call anonymously for information is important.

About Stop It Now!, Sue said: "If they can prevent one child from being abused... man, is it worth it."

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

LOOK at what may be going on in your own home or in the home of friends or family. Now is the time to ask questions and take action. You can help the victim and prevent the abuse from ever happening again.

STEP 1: CALL THE HELPLINE. Staff can talk to you confidentially and help you understand your choices.

STEP 2: GET HELP FOR THE CHILD. Ask simple and careful questions. Then find a treatment professional or a program you can trust.

STEP 3: CONFRONT, REPORT AND GET HELP FOR THE ABUSER. The abuser needs to be held accountable for his or her actions—child sexual abuse is a crime. However, treatment is available to stop further abuse.

STEP 4: FIND SUPPORT FOR YOURSELF. Find friends or a support group to talk with and help you through this difficult time.

FOR MORE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION CALL:

1:00PM–5:00PM • Monday–Friday

1(888) PREVENT
1(888) 773-8368

STOP IT **NOW!**

Because there is a way to stop child sexual abuse

STOP IT **NOW!** VERMONT
PO Box 340
Brandon, VT 05733

D5

KNOW WHAT IS FALSE AND TRUE ABOUT THE SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN

FALSE: "It only happened once; it will never happen again."

TRUE: This is rarely the case. Abusers who molest children related to them will most likely abuse more than once. In fact, these abusers tend to commit more sexual acts per victim than any other sexual abuser.

FALSE: "Only men are abusers."

TRUE: Although the majority of reported abusers are adult males; women and adolescents are also abusers. Recent studies indicate that 70% of reported cases are adult males, 25% adolescent boys and girls, and 5% adult females.

"Sex with kids is wrong. How do I know? I have abused children. I have gone to jail, been in treatment, and I know the impact of what I have done. I also know that change is possible. If you have questions, call the helpline for information!"
—Words from a recovering offender

"Unless there is help available, why would abusers admit their crimes? None of us want to expose our darkness, especially when there is no light to shine down and heal it."

—Words from a survivor

"I WISH
I KNEW HOW
TO PREVENT CHILD
SEXUAL ABUSE..."

STOP IT **NOW!**

Because there is a way to prevent child sexual abuse.

WHAT IS CHILD ★ HOW MIGHT AN ★ WHAT I CAN WATCH FOR

WHAT IS CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?

1. child sexual abuse includes any sexual act on a child from touching to sexual assault by parents, family members, teachers, neighbors, clergy, baby-sitters, among others.

2. child sexual abuse also includes photographing children in sexual poses, exposing children to pornography, and forcing or allowing children to watch sexual activities.

"When my daughter told me that my husband had sexually abused her, there was no question in my mind that it was true. I love my husband, but I love my children more. I am working to get my children the help that they need to cope with what he has done to them. My husband may be sent to prison. I don't think prison is the answer. I can only hope that he is allowed to continue with his recovery in support groups and counseling."

— Words from the wife of an abuser

The sexual abuse of children is not easy for anyone. But more people are actively working to stop the cycle of abuse. Survivors are speaking out and victims are beginning to get the treatment and support they need.

One area we have yet to explore is looking toward the abusers to stop their abuse. Many have done so and we believe that there are many more who want help and treatment. *STOP IT* NOW! is a new program to help adults take responsibility to stop child sexual abuse.

HOW MIGHT AN ABUSER ACT?

The following questions will help you think through some of the ways an abuser may act. Check all behaviors that apply to one person. Do you know someone who:

1. ❑ Refuses to let the child set any of his or her own limits?
2. ❑ Insists on hugging or kissing a child when the child does not want this attention?
3. ❑ Focuses intense attention on the physical appearance or maturing of children?
4. ❑ Manages to get time alone with a child with no interuptions.
5. ❑ Unexplainable interest in children or activities with children or teens?
6. ❑ Asks intrusive questions about the sexual activities of adolescents?
7. ❑ Masturbates excessively or compulsively?
8. ❑ Was abused as a child and refuses to deal with it in any way?
9. ❑ Except for clear health reasons, touches a child's genitals or gives enemas to a child?
10. ❑ Performs sexual acts in front of children?
11. ❑ Photographs children in sexual poses?
12. ❑ Shows pornography to children?
13. ❑ Performs sexual acts with children?

IF YOU ANSWERED YES TO SOME OF THESE QUESTIONS, YOU MAY WANT TO CALL THE CONFIDENTIAL HELPLINE.

IF YOU ANSWERED YES TO QUESTIONS 9–13, IT IS ABUSE.

CALL OUR TOLL-FREE HELPLINE: 1(888) PREVENT

WHAT I CAN WATCH FOR IN CHILDREN

When looking at the behavior of adults leaves you with questions, then look for clues and signs from the children. You are helping children by looking into behaviors that seem suspicious.

• If a child is uncomfortable about being left alone with an adult, do not force the relationship. Try to find out why the child is uncomfortable.

• If you see abrupt behavioral changes—disturbed sleep or frequent nightmares, clinging, acting violently, sexual behaviors beyond their years, or going back to behaviors that have been outgrown (thumb sucking, baby talk)—listen patiently and ask questions that may let you know what is happening in the child.

• If a child says something vague like "my bottom hurts" or is strangely silent, aggressive or "acting-out sexually with other children" ask careful, specific questions, and listen to the answers. Ask *why* and *how* and *where* and *what* do you mean and *show me*. Remember, a child's vocabulary is limited.

• If a child tells you that he or she has been abused, believe it. Just listen and let the child have and express his or her own feelings. Try to keep your own emotional reactions in check.

WHAT IS STOP IT NOW! VERMONT?

STOP IT NOW! VERMONT is a new public health campaign designed to prevent the sexual abuse of children. Built upon the successes of other public health (e.g. designated driver) campaigns, STOP IT NOW! VERMONT uses media messages and outreach meetings to challenge abusers to stop the abuse. Our news items, advertisements, and public service announcements reach out to abusers, their friends and families, and the parents of sexually abusing youth to let them know there is help to stop the cycle of abuse.

The planners of this program acknowledge and fully support the work done thus far to teach children to say "no" and treat victims once the trauma has occurred. STOP IT NOW! VERMONT works towards the same prevention goals by encouraging the adults to take action — encouraging abusers to take responsibility for their behaviors, helping family members confront abusers, and offering a toll-free helpline for anyone to call for confidential information and referrals.

WHAT ARE OUR GOALS?

The goals of STOP IT NOW! VERMONT are:

- to challenge abusers to stop their abuse immediately and seek treatment.
- to develop awareness in potential abusers and encourage them to get help.
- to empower family, peers and friends to confront abusing behaviors.
- to create a social climate in this state that will not tolerate the sexual abuse of children.

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED SO FAR?

In the first year, STOP IT NOW! VERMONT has received over 100 calls on our helpline (**1-888-PREVENT**), about two-thirds of these from abusers or people who know abusers and the victims. In addition to helpline calls, at least five abusers have turned themselves in and there may be others we have not heard about yet.

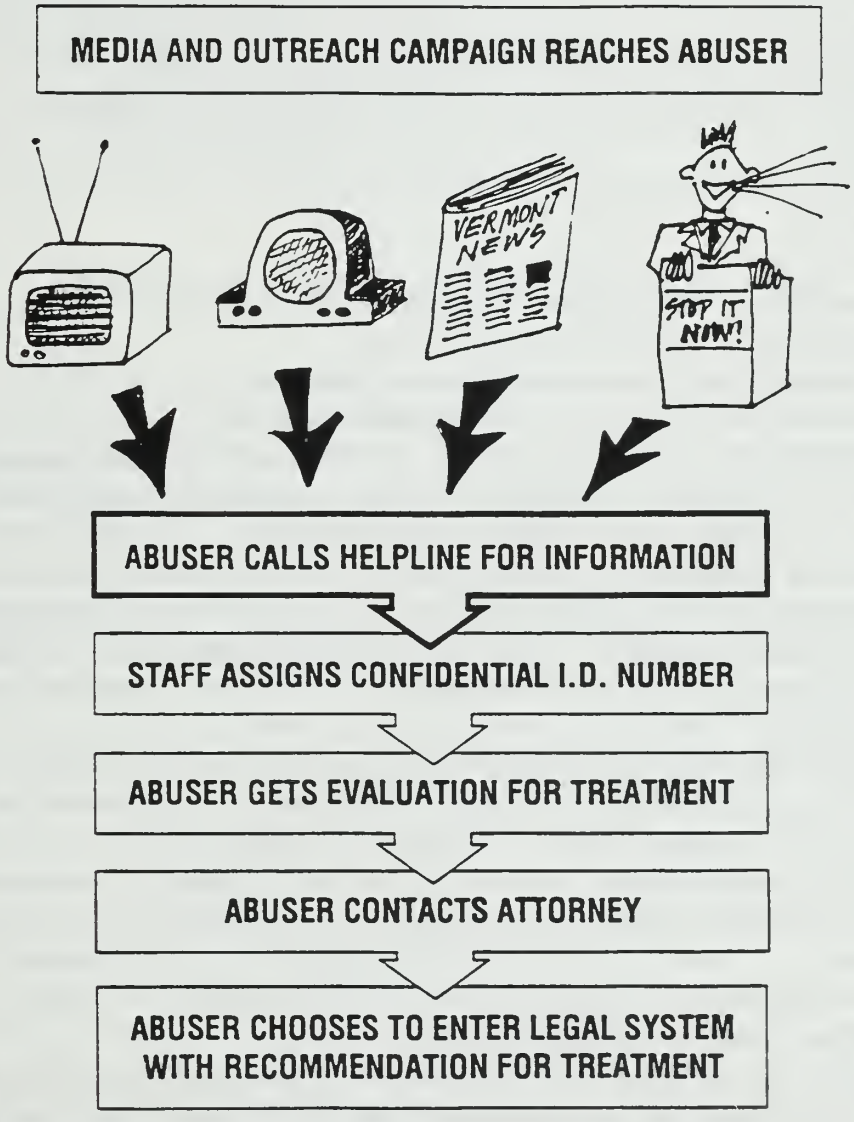
Abusers calling the helpline and turning themselves in to authorities is a monumental step in stopping the sexual abuse of children. But it is still not enough. STOP IT NOW! VERMONT wants to create the expectation that it is O.K. for friends and families to talk about child sexual abuse and confront behaviors that make them or others uncomfortable. To help with this part of the campaign, STOP IT NOW! VERMONT has new materials that describe how to talk about sexual behaviors, list the warning signs of an abuser, and explain what to do if someone recognizes sexual abuse. These materials are available at no charge.

HOW WILL THIS PROGRAM WORK?

Through our media and outreach campaign, abusers, family members, and friends have heard about our confidential helpline. The toll-free number is continually advertised through news events, public service announcements, ads, talk shows, and a variety of public speaking events. People who are interested can call for confidential information about preventing the sexual abuse of children and learn about the steps an abuser can take to get treatment and help.

STOP IT NOW! VERMONT does not offer amnesty. It does offer a way for an abuser to learn about treatment and have the support needed to stop the abuse through the current legal system.

The following diagram will help explain our program:


MEDIA AND OUTREACH CAMPAIGN REACHES ABUSER
VERMONT NEWS
STOP IT NOW!
ABUSER CALLS HELPLINE FOR INFORMATION
STAFF ASSIGNS CONFIDENTIAL I.D. NUMBER
ABUSER GETS EVALUATION FOR TREATMENT
ABUSER CONTACTS ATTORNEY
ABUSER CHOOSES TO ENTER LEGAL SYSTEM WITH RECOMMENDATION FOR TREATMENT

STOP IT NOW! VERMONT is a program of the Safer Society Foundation, Inc. The program was established and supported by an advisory group of organizations including: OUR House, Pre-Sentence Alternative Program, Prevent Child Abuse Vermont, the Vermont Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Sexual Abuse, Vermont Educational Support Associates, and the Vermont Partnership for an Abuse Free State.

CALL THE CONFIDENTIAL HELPLINE TOLL-FREE: 1- 888-PREVENT (1-888-773-8368) MON-FRI 1:00-5:00 PM

KEY PROVISIONS OF THE SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION ACT

In 1996, the Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification Act was passed, making Massachusetts the last state in the nation to adopt a so-called "Megan's Law". This law requires an individual to register at their local police department if he/she SINCE AUGUST 1, 1981 was convicted of a sex offense, adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent or youthful offender by reason of a sex offense, or released from incarceration, parole or probation for such conviction or adjudication.

The following crimes were set forth in the law and enumerated as "sex offenses":

* indecent assault and battery on a child under 14 years of age
* indecent assault and battery on a mentally retarded person
* indecent assault and battery on a person 14 years of age or older*
* rape
* rape of a child under 16 with force
* rape and abuse of a child
* assault with intent to commit rape
* assault of a child under 16 with intent to rape
* kidnapping of a child under the age of 16
* open and gross lewdness and lascivious behavior*
* unnatural and lascivious acts with a child under 16

An offender with only one conviction for any of the above sex offenses must register annually at the local police department for a period of 20 years. If he/she has multiple convictions for these sex offenses, the annual registration must continue for life.

The law created a 5-member Sex Offender Registry Board (SORB) who is charged with classifying every know sex offender as a Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3. As part of the classification process, guidelines are used to assess an offender's risk of reoffense and the offender is given an opportunity to submit materials which he/she wants the SORB to consider on his/her behalf.

Level 1 - this designation indicates that the offender poses a low risk to reoffend; no active community notification is conducted but the offender's information is available at the police department and through the Criminal History Systems Board.

Level 2 - this designation indicates that the offender poses a moderate risk to reoffend. The offender has a right to appeal this classification level in Superior Court. If no appeal is taken, pursuant to a Level 2 community notification plan the police department will disseminate the offender's information to organizations within the community which are likely to encounter the offender (ex: schools, day care centers, etc.).

Level 3 - this designation indicates that the offender poses a high risk to reoffend. The offender has a right to appeal this classification level in Superior Court. If no appeal is taken, pursuant to a Level 3 community notification plan the police department will disseminate the offender's information to organizations and individual members of the public which are likely to encounter the offender. The police may also publish the offender's picture and information in a local newspaper or on local cable television.

In addition to community notification conducted by the police, there are two methods for obtaining sex offender information. First, the law allows any person at least 18 years of age or older to go to a police station and request information on a named individual OR request a list of sex offenders living or working within one mile of an address provided by the requestor. The requestor must sign a form stating that the information is sought for the protection of the requestor or a child in his/her care, custody or responsibility. All such inquiries are kept confidential. The requestor is not limited to making an inquiry based on his/her home address; in fact, any address may be used, including those of parks, playgrounds, etc.

The second method for obtaining sex offender information is by making a request to the Criminal History Systems Board about a named individual. You may send this request by mail to 200 Arlington Street, Chelsea, MA, 02150.

Information received as a result of either of the 2 methods mentioned is considered public information and is available free of charge. The law does not prohibit secondary dissemination of that information. However, the law does impose criminal penalties for using the information to commit a crime or to engage in illegal discrimination or harassment of a sex offender.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS AS OF APRIL, 1998

In November of 1997, the Supreme Judicial Court decided that the law's registration requirements, coupled with dissemination of information about sex offenders by the police and the Criminal History Systems Board violated certain sex offenders' constitutional rights. The court required that a hearing be held for certain sex offenders and a determination be made as to whether the offender poses a risk to children or other vulnerable members of society. As a result of that decision, the registration requirements are suspended for offenders whose only sex offense is a single conviction of open and gross lewdness and/or indecent assault and battery on an adult. In addition, no information is available to the public about those offenders until such time as a hearing process is put in place. This decision did not affect the availability of information or the registration requirement for offenders with convictions for other sex offenses and the police and the Sex Offender Registry Board continue to disseminate this information. However, this issue continues to be the subject of extensive litigation.

In addition, two cases are currently pending before the Supreme Judicial Court which challenge the classification system of our current statute, as well as the scope and form of review a court can apply to classification appeals. A decision is expected from the court in early summer.

Finally, in the wake of the extensive court challenges and opinions, legislation was filed by Governor Caleche, the Attorney General and others relating to the Sex Offender Registry. The Legislature's Committee on Criminal Justice held a hearing on the various proposals and has released its own version of a new Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification Act. As of this writing, the legislation is pending before the House Ways and Means Committee.

* Requirements of the law are currently suspended as to individuals with a single conviction of these crimes pursuant to the decision by the Supreme Judicial Court.

Massachusetts Parole Board

Mission Statement

The Massachusetts Parole Board, as an integral component of the criminal justice system, promotes public safety by the return of offenders to the community through supervised, conditional release, so that a successful transition from confinement to discharge from parole provides a basis for continued responsible conduct.

The MISSION of the Massachusetts Parole Board is achieved by:

- Identifying those parole eligible offenders for whom there is sufficient indication that confinement has served its purposes and setting conditions of parole.

- Providing supervision and assistance to the offender and direction to relevant services that promote responsible conduct.

- Enforcing compliance with parole conditions through the timely application of appropriate sanctions, including return to confinement.

- Giving valuable and timely recommendations to the Governor on matters involving executive clemency.

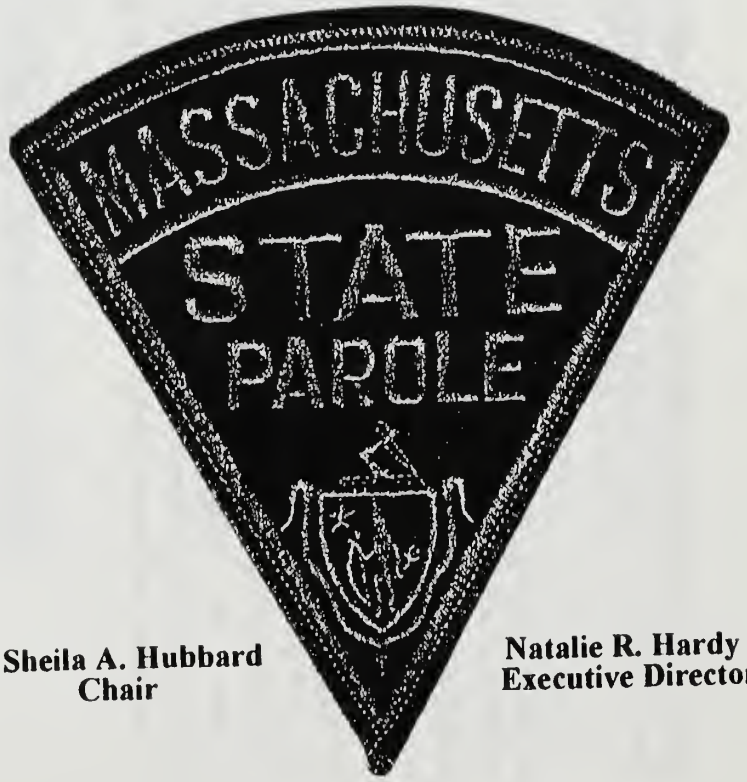
Massachusetts Parole Board
27-43 Wormwood Street, Suite 300
Boston, Massachusetts 02210-1606

(617) 727-3271

D11

Intensive Parole for Sex Offenders

I. P. S. O.



Sheila A. Hubbard
Chair

Natalie R. Hardy
Executive Director

Massachusetts Parole Board

Intensive Parole for Sex Offenders

The Massachusetts Parole Board, recognizing the unique demands of supervising sex offenders, established Intensive Parole for Sex Offenders (IPSO) as a pilot program.

The Intensive Parole for Sex Offenders program was first implemented in February of 1996. The Massachusetts Parole Board, with the assistance of the National Institute of Corrections and the Crime and Justice Foundation, created the first IPSO team.

A team of specially-trained IPSO Parole Officers provide a structured system combining intensive supervision with strict enforcement techniques. This team approach assures the availability of an officer at any time who is very familiar with the parolee.

The specialized approach to monitoring the behavior of sex offenders establishes a structured environment which restricts the parolees' activities while simultaneously encouraging responsible behavior and positive adjustment to life in the community.

As a result, recidivism among IPSO parolees has remained dramatically low. During its first 1 1/2 years, not one of the sex offenders supervised in the IPSO program was revoked due to commission of a sex offense. Much of this success is attributed to the excellent collaboration among the IPSO team, the State Police, sex offender treatment counselors and the Department of Correction, which share information about parolees in the IPSO program. The cooperation of local police and other law enforcement agencies also has contributed to its effectiveness.

The IPSO Team uses these enforcement techniques and supervision methods:

- Sex offender registration
- Frequent, unannounced visits to the parolee's home, work, counseling and community
- Mandatory sex offender counseling
- Electronic monitoring
- Curfews
- Polygraph testing
- Random urinalysis testing for drug and alcohol use
- Travel, motor vehicle and driving restrictions
- Maintenance of mandatory daily diaries
- Interagency cooperation and collaboration

These requirements promote public safety by making parolees accountable for their whereabouts and activities. They also have a deterrent effect on their behavior while on parole. The IPSO team's specialized supervision techniques have proven highly effective in the supervision of sex offenders.

INTENSIVE PAROLE FOR SEX OFFENDERS

PROTOCOL FOR VICTIM NOTIFICATION

Parole Board

The Massachusetts Parole Board is responsible for notifying victims of the following parole events:

-initial parole eligibility date, custody status and placement.

-scheduling of parole hearing date,

-outcome of parole hearing, (including name and number of supervising parole officer and conditions of parole),

-release of offender on parole

-request for early termination of parole supervision,

-parole absconders,

-transfer of parole supervision to another parole officer

-termination of parole supervision,

-requests for pardons,

In addition to notifications to victim, the Massachusetts Parole Board provides the following services to victims:

-comprehensive information, support and referral services through the Victims Service Unit,

-facilitating victim input regarding the impact of the crime to Parole Board members; through written statements, telephone or in-person meetings, or video/audio tapes, and

-telephone and/or in-person meetings with the supervising parole officer.

Source: Massachusetts Parole Board April 1998

TREATMENT OF SEX OFFENDERS

By Michael Knapp, Ph.D.

Why Treat Sex Offenders?

Sex offenders cause significant harm to victims, their families, and the community at large. As Jan Hindman notes, "The work of sex offenders envelops all of us in trauma (Hindman, 1989:4)." Because the victimization is so far-reaching, those in charge of treatment programs must be committed *first* to the welfare of the victim, and *second* to protecting community safety. Managing a sex offender in the community requires *containing* the perpetrator's behavior through monitoring, education, and treatment. The welfare of the victim should be paramount in guiding decisions about the offender's treatment as well as in the process of family reunification, if it occurs.

Sex offenders are different from other clients who enroll in community-based outpatient therapy programs. Although their deviant behavior is extremely harmful, sex offenders typically have a complicated psychological and social system of denying and minimizing the harm they inflict on others.[1] Because "it is a short step from thinking it didn't do her any real harm last time to thinking that one more time wouldn't really matter," (Salter, 1988:105) a primary purpose of therapy is to help the offender move through and beyond denial.

"Denial has always been the incestuous father's first line of defense"--Judith Herman, 1981:22.

Denial: The Sex Offender's Internal and External Defense

The sex offender is very accomplished at presenting to others a facade of *how he wants to be perceived* in order to hide the truth about himself.[2] Because the offender's denial is often deeply ingrained, we believe that only a team approach can make him become honest about the negative ways his problems affect others. Effective teamwork--among the offender's therapist, the victim's therapist, the polygraph examiner, and the probation or parole officer--can place the offender in a position where his only escape from his problems is to tell the truth.

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[1] Editors' note: Entry into Dr. Knapp's sex offender treatment program requires the offender to have admitted to the current offense. Please see Chapter 4, *Criminal Justice Policies and Sex Offender Denial* (Strate et al.), for a discussion of sex offender denial, including the use of therapeutic alternatives for some deniers.

[2] The author acknowledges that there are both male and female sexual offenders. However, for the ease of the reader, this document uses only the masculine pronoun.

The Preferred Treatment Modality: Comprehensive Group Therapy

Group therapy provides the best format for confronting ongoing denial, increasing an offender's acceptance of his deviance, and maximizing accountability. In a group setting, the offender has an opportunity to observe others making mistakes and trying to cope with the same difficulties he himself is experiencing. By observing other group members coping with pain, anguish, sorrow, and regret, the offender can also learn to empathize and to understand the harm he has caused. In the group, members vicariously experience the grief felt by each other as they pursue the difficult process of coming to terms with their deviant behavior and its effects on their victims and families. Offenders learn from each other that it is possible to face this pain and continue living.

Individual therapy allows the offender too much opportunity to manage his image, and he is likely to spend a good deal of therapy time attempting to seduce his therapist into recognizing what a "good guy" he really is.

For sex offenders, individual therapy cannot begin to match the effectiveness of group therapy. Individual therapy allows the offender too much opportunity to manage his image, and he is likely to spend a good deal of therapy time attempting to seduce his therapist into recognizing what a "good guy" he really is. If an individual therapist were as confrontational as a group of the offender's peers, the offender would feel so negative about the therapy he might not return. In contrast, in a group of peers, there is always someone with whom the offender can align himself. The negative transference that confrontations might generate between the offender and the therapist in individual therapy is dispersed in a group therapy setting.

In group therapy the therapist utilizes the peer group in many ways to supplement and enhance the therapeutic intervention. The offender is not allowed to be in control of the interpersonal format or interactions. He may have his defenses attacked and challenged by several people at once. He is simultaneously psychologically jostled, prodded, and pushed. The following description is typical of the forces that may be joined in a therapy group:

> One group member confronts Bob about the effects of Bob's deviant behavior on his victim. Another group member provides Bob with feedback about Bob's undesirable personal qualities underlying the offense (i.e., selfishness). Another group member might offer the paradoxical caution: "Hey, Bob, don't let these people tell you the truth about yourself!" The therapist, then, might provocatively address Bob: "It's probably best that you don't say too much in group today. You're probably not ready to get the picture, and besides, you're doing a great job of showing your anger about this whole situation. There is no rush; you have several years in which to continue therapy if need be, so take your time, Bob."

Using such methods to deliberately provoke the offender often elicits emotional reactions that reflect the offender's typical ways of coping--or not

Many sex offenders do not want to view themselves as criminals. Most of our clients do not have extensive arrest records. They abhor serious drug abuse. Many attend church regularly, and they tend to see themselves as law-abiding citizens. They are, in fact, experts at pretending their lives are normal.

Ironically, the pressures brought to bear on a sex offender when he is first arrested only serve to increase or support his denial. For example, when first arrested, most offenders are made aware that anything they disclose can and will be used against them by the prosecutor. In other words, they are punished for truth-telling.

Many sex offenders do not want to view themselves as criminals. Most of our clients do not have extensive arrest records. They abhor serious drug abuse. Many attend church regularly, and they tend to see themselves as law-abiding citizens. They are, in fact, experts at pretending their lives are normal, even in the midst of significant problems that would cause most people distress. Sex offenders would prefer to think of themselves as decent people who made a mistake and to understand their offense as something that "just happened." They resist seeing their own sexually deviant behavior as part of a larger life problem or of a repeating cycle of behavior in which guilt or remorse are simply one phase. In other words, they seek to minimize their culpability.

A sex offender carefully constructs a secret life that allows him to hide from or deny the painful, out-of-control feelings that set his cycle of abuse in motion. Sometimes an offender neutralizes these feelings and sometimes represses them altogether. The chronically angry offender may find that behind his anger lurks vulnerability or a fear of inadequacy. He may feel that he would not be accepted if he let others get close to him, so he keeps others away by projecting his anger. He dare not admit to any shortcomings or weaknesses for fear that others will use these maliciously against him.

When a sex offender fails, he projects blame and responsibility onto others, isolates and nurses his anger, and builds a case for himself as the victim. He justifies his sexually deviant ways of making himself feel good. Then he sexually victimizes others who pose only a minimal threat to his security and competence and who he can allow to meet his needs for emotional closeness, acceptance, and nurturing--for example, children.

Unless the offender can become acquainted with and accept these hidden sides of himself, he will not learn to manage or even recognize the concealed feelings that fuel his deviant sexual behavior. Honest disclosure of the disgusting and embarrassing actions he has committed brings the offender into direct and forceful contact with these important parts of himself. This process of disclosure forces the offender to tell others the very things about himself that he is afraid to face. Such disclosure is most likely to occur in a therapeutic setting.

A sex offender carefully constructs a secret life that allows him to hide from or deny the painful, out-of-control feelings that set his cycle of abuse in motion.

coping. His reactions may reveal to the therapist the nature of what the offender seeks to deny or avoid, as well as the behaviors that fuel the offender's deviant abuse cycle.

Role play activities and psychodramatic techniques may also be used in a group format to teach offenders to cope appropriately with difficult feelings Specific skills are learned *best* in a group format because the offender has the opportunity to practice applying them. Psychodramatic exercises can b used to develop empathy with victims; for example the offender plays his victim while someone else in the group plays the offender's role.

Specific skills are learned best in a group format because the offender has the opportunity to practice applying them.

In group therapy, the therapist also utilizes the peer group to censure, limit, or restrict the offender, understanding that he is more likely to accept the consequences as being deserved than if such conditions are imposed by an authority figure such as a therapist. In fact, other group members may hav superior insight into the behavior of their peers. Moreover, allowing offenders to make decisions about each other's progress gives them a sens of legitimate power, something that they crave.

When this responsibility is carefully delegated, it will be rare for the therapis to have to overrule the group. However, the apparent democracy at work i a group is really more like a benevolent dictatorship because the therapist has ultimate veto power over any group decision.

The Content of Therapy

Some treatment segments are taught continuously, and others are taught a specific, separate units. This arrangement permits flexibility and allows ne offenders to enter the treatment program at any point in time. Staggered entry is important, because all offenders do not have to begin groups at th same time in order to benefit from them.

The treatment components taught continuously are instruction on the *sexu abuse cycle* and *relapse prevention:*

- The *sexual abuse cycle* refers to the common sequence of an offender's preparation for an offense, committing the assault, and then minimizing its impact. Minimization, then, becomes the last step in the present cycle an the first step in the next cycle.[3]

To learn about his sexual abuse cycle, an offender is asked to look carefull at his life and to recognize as dysfunctional the situations, relationships, emotional states, attitudes, or behaviors that he may be considering

[3] Editors' note: Please see Chapter 4, *Criminal Justice Policies and Sex Offender Denial*, which discusses the use of alternative methods to prepare some highly resistant/denying offenders for group therapy.

ıormal." Sex offenders must learn to specify exactly what *thinking ·ocesses* they use to turn themselves into the victim of their circumstances.

nis treatment focus also includes identifying what attracts them to, how ıey select, and how they justify selecting and preparing a particular victim. t this point we begin to integrate offenders' knowledge of their abuse cycle ıto instruction on *relapse prevention.*

Relapse prevention is a method "designed to strengthen self-control by roviding clients with methods for identifying problematic situations, nalyzing decisions that set up situations enabling the resumption of abuse, nd developing strategies to avoid or cope more effectively with these ituations...[It is] a method of enhancing self management skills" (Pithers, 990:346).

Relapse prevention requires the offender to specify his own high risk ;ituations, thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. The offender must then levelop specific coping strategies for handling each of these high-risk ;ircumstances. Following is an example of how an offender can use relapse ɔrevention tools to interrupt his cycle of abuse:

> An offender purchases pornography. After the purchase, he feels aroused, excited, and, eventually out of control. He masturbates to the pornography. He feels angry and depressed because he has violated treatment and supervision conditions. He says to himself: "To hell with it, I've already screwed up. I might as well do as I please."

The sexual abuse cycle refers to the common sequence of an offender's preparation for an offense, committing the assault, and then minimizing its impact. Minimization, then, becomes the last step in the present cycle and the first step in the next cycle.

When employing relapse prevention techniques, the offender could interrupt his inappropriate behavior or the thoughts that precede it at any point in the sequence. For example, rather than say "to hell with it," he could employ the tools of relapse prevention:

> He telephones his therapist and a member of his support system and discusses his thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of the past twenty-four hours. Together, they brainstorm a series of coping responses that eventually become a management and containment plan to be used until the next group session. The plan includes fairly constant contact with his support system so that they can continuously assess his coping abilities and adherence to his management plan. He arranges to spend all free time with members of his support network; at work, he phones a group member every hour to report his emotional state and coping skills.

In addition to teaching offenders about their cycle of abuse and training them in relapse prevention, group therapy provides the opportunity to address other topics of life-style management important in treating sex

offenders. To help the offender cope with anger, deviant sexual arousal and other thoughts and feelings that are part of the cycle of abuse, we often teach instructional units on the following topics:[4]

- Assertiveness training;
- Human sexuality; and
- Cognitive-behavioral self-control strategies, such as:
    - Covert sensitization;
    - Self-instruction;
    - Thought-stopping;
    - Progressive relaxation;
    - Rehearsal of coping behavior; and
    - Positive self-reinforcement.

Another important aspect of treatment is the process of victim clarification.[5] After the offender has passed the disclosure phase of treatment (which is often a lengthy process) and has accepted responsibility for his deviant sexual behavior, he is required to write a clarification letter to his victim(s). In this clarification letter, the offender describes exactly what he did to the victim(s), how he prepared them, and how he used their positive personal characteristics to set them up and take advantage of them. The offender must write a clarification letter even if his victims are strangers to him and he does not know where they are.[6] In some cases, the offender is also required to undergo a supervised face-to-face meeting with the victim(s), again predicated upon the willingness and readiness of the victim. In this meeting, the offender also acknowledges the effects of his sexually abusive behavior upon the victim(s) and accepts full responsibility for the offense. In all situations, the victim has control over any contact with the perpetrator.

Confidentiality

Our program does not preserve confidentiality among the offender, the offender's therapist, the victim's therapist, and the probation/parole officer. The offender's own descriptions of his offending patterns, minimization, and blame may be used in therapeutic work with the victim. Similarly, the

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[4] For additional information, refer to the Safer Society Press (P.O. Box 340, Brandon, Vermont 05733-0340, (802) 247-3132), which publishes many instructional workbooks and materials that can be used in group therapy format to teach these skills. These instructional units can stand alone and need not be presented in any particular sequence.

[5] For more information on the victim clarification process (also sometimes referred to as part of the restitution therapy model) please see Hindman, *Just Before Dawn*, listed in the reference section of this chapter.

[6] The readiness of the victim, according to the victim's therapist when appropriate, will determine when or if he/she receives the clarification letter.

victim's descriptions of the offender's behavior can be used to confront the offender. Further, in making decisions about the appropriateness and timing of family reunification, the anticipated effect of such contact on the victim is the controlling factor. The offender's readiness for such contacts plays only a secondary role. Obviously, the victim's therapist plays a very important role in making this decision. We believe that multidisciplinary staffings--which include all treatment providers who are working with the family as well as the probation/parole officer--best serve the interests of the victim.

The Need to Know: Use of the Polygraph

Our program is based on the explicit assumption that to treat the offender safely and effectively in the community, we need complete information on his past deviant sexual behavior. We are therefore committed to using the polygraph to evaluate the offender's sexual history disclosures and to monitor his current behavior in the community. With this tool, we can assess whether the offender is engaging in specific high-risk behaviors (such as masturbating while fantasizing, having contact with minors, or violating other treatment rules).

Use of the polygraph raises questions about an offender's immunity from prosecution for the disclosure of new crimes. We believe it is important to have a consistent, jurisdiction-wide policy regarding the use of disclosed information. In Jackson County, Oregon, the District Attorney does not prosecute offenders for additional crimes of a similar nature that are disclosed in treatment. Although not all prosecutors agree, our community has concluded that to prosecute all reported offenses would infringe on the offender's Fifth Amendment rights and thus would prohibit the therapeutic use of the polygraph.[7]

Assessment of Sexual Arousal: The Use of the Plethysmograph

An important component of our program is the phallometric assessment of an offender's deviant arousal. The plethysmograph assessment indicates the need for behavioral conditioning therapies to modify the offender's arousal to sexual stimuli. This type of assessment is useful in confronting offender denial and may also be helpful in evaluating the threat particular offenders pose in specific situations.[8]

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[7] Editors' note: The researchers believe it is important to note that different communities reach different conclusions about limited immunity agreements, and may have different opinions on the impact of the prosecution of additional crimes disclosed in therapy on Fifth Amendment rights of offenders.

[8] Editors' note: Please see Chapter 14, *Plethysmograph Assessment* (Dutton and Emerick) for more information on this topic.

The Teamwork Approach to Managing Sex Offenders

We believe that a triangular relationship among the therapists, the polygraph examiner, and the parole/probation officer is essential to keep the offender motivated and honest. This triangle, which combines external and internal control methods, requires close communication among team members. Indeed, if the offender had his way, he would prefer to pit team members against one another, much as a child in a dysfunctional family might cause arguments between his parents to escape detection or consequences for unacceptable behavior. We believe that team members must work together to keep the offender in the middle of this psychological "squeeze play."

The power of such a triangle is evident. First, all parties tell the offender that a sentence to probation is contingent on participation in treatment. He is then told that the first goal of treatment is for him to fully disclose all deviant sexual acts with the victim of the current crime of conviction, as well as any other deviant sexual behavior he has committed throughout his lifetime. Statements from the victim are used by the therapist to confront the offender with behaviors he has not yet admitted. Concurrently, the polygraph examiner serves as an independent source of information, and the probation officer serves as the team member in charge of delivering the criminal justice consequences--external control--if the offender does not comply with treatment conditions.

If the offender fails to meet this initial treatment goal, he is terminated from the program. After being dismissed from the group, the offender is immediately arrested by the probation or parole officer, and he is returned to court on a probation/parole violation. Thus, the psychological heat is turned up on the offender until he realizes he has no choice but to make full and complete disclos···· Over a period of weeks and months (usually not longer than three or four months), the confrontation by the group increases in intensity, as does the confrontation by the therapist and the pressure applied by the probation and parole officer. We strongly believe that successful treatment of sex offenders is impossible without this triangular arrangement and the coercion that serves to promote truthful disclosure and responsibility.

Finding himself squeezed between his therapist, the victim's therapist, the polygraph examiner, and the parole/probation officer, the offender is no longer held in the traditional "unconditional positive regard" by his therapist and other team members. Instead, the offender is valued for telling the full and complete truth and for participating fully in treatment. Respect and positive regard *are to be earned* not simply given unconditionally, as in more traditional psychotherapeutic approaches. This kind of therapeutic relationship is often traumatic for the offender, particularly initially, when he must admit his embarrassing actions, feelings, and thoughts. Some

offenders become depressed during this initial phase of treatment and may need support, additional therapy, or close monitoring for suicide attempts.

Each team member must fulfill his or her role for the team to function effectively. For example, unless the therapists for the victim and the offender communicate frequently and in good faith with one another, there are likely to be serious divisions and conflicts between these team members. If the therapists begin to mistrust each other, the offender can escape some of the necessary psychological pressure and continue to avoid telling the truth.

The Stress Associated with Providing Treatment Services

Because sex offenders' offenses are so destructive to vulnerable children and other victims, there is a level of urgency to providing treatment services. In the context of this urgency, therapists may become territorial or covetous about certain treatment approaches or philosophies. Their tolerance for individual differences among therapists and other supervision professionals may decline.

When this situation exists, the therapists, parole/probation officers, and polygraph examiners may grow increasingly frustrated, cynical, and alienated. Under such circumstances, treatment team members--whose interdependent and cooperative working relationships are essential--may become frustrated and tempted to complain to other team members about the perceived shortcomings of another member of the team.[9] Such behind-the-back complaining may offer some short-term gratification and the illusion of support. In the long run, however, such dysfunctional communication is destructive to the entire team approach and undermines trust between team members.

In such stressful work, it is crucial for team members to focus on the positive contributions each makes and to use this affirmation to advance the goal of effective treatment for the offender. This is most likely to occur in a climate in which interpersonal communications are respectful, direct, and made in good faith. If there are problems, they should be addressed directly.

A Message to Probation and Parole Agencies

The supervising agency plays an important role in the effective treatment of the offender. Because the offender is under the legal jurisdiction of the

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[9] The team may become very negative toward the offender, inadvertently modeling the type of aggressive behavior they are attempting to address in the offender.

supervising agency, the parole/probation officer has authority over the offender. From this position of authority, the parole/probation officer can encourage direct communication among team members (offender's therapist, victim's therapist, polygraph examiner, and supervising officer) and promote an atmosphere of tolerance and compromise among team members in the service of public safety.

We feel fortunate to have a strong working relationship with the parole/probation officers in our community. On the basis of our own positive experiences, we offer the following recommendations:

1. The parole/probation department should view itself as the owner and operator of the sex offender treatment program. Therapists for the offender need to view the parole/probation department(s)--not the offender--as the primary client.

2. Parole/probation officers should promote a team-oriented philosophy and program orientation that the parole/probation department finds acceptable and effective. This type of leadership may limit feuding between clinicians over which specific treatment procedures may be best or which decisions concerning management of the offender may be most appropriate in a specific set of circumstances.

From this position of authority, the parole/probation officer can encourage direct communication among team members (offender's therapist, victim's therapist, polygraph examiner, and supervising officer) and promote an atmosphere of tolerance and compromise among team members in the service of public safety.

3. Supervising officers should help keep the focus of community-based sex offender management on the victim. The primary concern in sex offender treatment is helping the victim regain self-respect and legitimate personal power.

4. Parole/probation departments should take a strong stand in requiring conflicts between treatment/supervision team members to be openly discussed. The supervising officer can even insist on presiding over conflict-resolution meetings. Of course, conflicts should be resolved without involving the offender in order to present a united front to the offender.

5. Supervising officers should hold regular (at least monthly) meetings that include all team members: therapists (for offenders and victims), polygraph examiners, and supervising officers.

6. The supervising agency should acknowledge differences in therapeutic style and, at the same time, require that treatment modalities give priority to community protection and victim safety. Therapists need to be free to discover their own preferred approach to implementing the agreed-upon components of therapy. The offender then has a choice, within specific parameters, of a therapist and treatment approach that best meets his needs. Outright treatment shopping, however, should not be allowed. Once the offender selects a treatment provider, he should be allowed to

change only with the approval of his therapist and his parole/probation officer. Without this rule in effect, offenders will often try to change therapists in an attempt to avoid facing problems they need to confront.

Conclusion

In Jackson County we are part of a strong treatment team that has evolved considerably since its inception in 1982. Under the direction and guidance of parole/probation department, we contribute to a cooperative treatment effort that produces fundamental and significant behavioral changes in many of the sex offenders we treat. Our work is clearly worthwhile when we see individual offenders break through their denial, assume responsibility for their deviant sexual behavior, contribute meaningfully to the recovery of their victim(s), and learn important self-control and social skills. Moreover, we know that, in this work, we are doing something important and meaningful to stop the cycle of sexual abuse that is often repeated from one generation to another.

Workshop E

Violence Prevention: Media Violence: What's Being Done?

Violence Prevention: Media Violence: What's Being Done About It?

Moderator:

Mary Ellen Doyle, Member
Victim and Witness Assistance Board
100 Cambridge Street, Room 1104
Boston, MA 022202
(617) 727-5200

Panelists:

Kevin M. Burke
District Attorney for Essex County
One East India Square
Salem, MA 01970
(508) 745-6610

Terri Mendoza, Director of Health Information
Center for Health Communication
Harvard School of Public Health
677 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115
(617) 432-1038

Ron Slaby, Ph.D.
Senior Scientist
Educational Development Center
55 Chapel Street
Newton, MA 02158
(617) 969-7100 extension 2315

Coordinator:

Alyssa Kazin, MOVA

Arkansas school slayings

Students share explanations, anxieties

By Jordana Hart
and Beth Daley
GLOBE STAFF

NEEDHAM – As children around the region struggled to make sense of the Arkansas shooting rampage, a group of Hudson eighth-graders pointed to one possible contributor to the tragedy.

Television news, cartoons and other shows often glamorize violence, and many students said that without their parents' guidance, they could not always distinguish reality from fiction on television until they were about 10.

By then, the average child has watched hundreds of hours of widely accepted yet violent programs and cartoons.

"Talk to your kids. Let them know what is real and not real," said Faye Miller, 14, of suburban Hudson, about 35 miles west of Boston.

A few other students insisted that the boys, one 11 and the other 13 years old, who allegedly shot their classmates and teachers, apparently over a breakup with a girl, clearly had severe psychological problems. To blame parents and the media for the shooting is shortsighted, these students said.

"I wouldn't blame it wholly on parents and television if these kids don't have common sense," said John Dao-Tran, 13. "Someone in my class got dumped on Valentine's Day. It's no big deal."

Their opinions were among the varied responses as students from Worcester to Walpole – particularly those the same age as the Arkansas victims – came to school asking many questions. One stood out: Could it happen here?

"I don't think those boys understood how bad killing is. They see it all day on TV and in video games. . . . And it doesn't seem that bad."

KIMBERLY BERRESFORD, *13*

"Many of my kids come from places where they hear gunfire all night and the school is where they come to feel safe. I told them the chance that this would happen at this specific school" was tiny, said Harriet Abrams, an eighth-grade science teacher at the Washington Irving Middle School in Rosindale.

"We talked about the gun issue and tempers and would you turn your friend in if they had a weapon," she said.

For the Hudson students, Arkansas and the link to television were clearly on their minds during a visit to a local television station yesterday.

These students were among more than 200 from Boston, Andover, Spencer and other Massachusetts school districts meeting with top executives of seven TV stations as part of the second national Creating Critical Viewers Day. Yesterday's activities, sponsored by the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, were part of a school-based effort to make children media-savvy.

During the two-hour discussion with Hudson students, Channel 5's assistant news director, Neil Ungerleider, and a reporter, Steve Sbraccia turned the tables and asked the students for their views about what might have led to the shooting.

Hands shot up and and opinions were expressed: Violence and a general uncaring, emotional detachment are at the heart of some of today's most popular television shows, like "South Park," a popular animated program about a group of third-graders, and video games, watched and played by children as young as 6.

"If you are 6 years old and playing these games, they tell you it's OK to kill. In fact if you don't kill, you won't get anywhere," Miller said.

"I don't think those boys understood how bad killing is," said Kimberly Berresford, 13. "They see it all day on TV and in video games. You shoot to kill the bad guys, and it doesn't seem that bad."

At Westwood High School, students talked among themselves and in class about the shootings.

"In English, we talked about if we would go outside if a fire alarm went off," said Andre Steward, 17, a METCO student from Boston.

Would he go outside? "Probably not. We were just shocked about the ages and what went down," he said.

Asked what he thinks could prevent such a tragedy, he said, "counseling, talking."

In Revere, Gil Gaff, principal of Beachmont School, a kindergarten through eighth-grade school, said he had originally thought of holding a moment of silence, but then decided against it.

He said his students seemed to view the shootings as distant, and he didn't want to subject the youngest ones to the tragedy. Instead, he let teachers talk about it with their classes. He did talk to a few students, stressing that the Beachmont School community members look out for each other.

"It's something we work on, but who knows where it can happen?" Gaff said. "Who knows?"

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Issue Briefs *

MEDIA VIOLENCE RISK FACTORS

There is general consensus in the scientific and public health fields that there are three primary harmful effects of viewing media violence:

1. Learning aggressive attitudes and behaviors;
2. Emotional desensitization toward real world violence;
3. Increased fear of being victimized by violence, resulting in self-protective behaviors and mistrust of others.

These and other specific modes of behavior affecting viewers of media violence were studied and analyzed in The National Television Violence Study (1996), a major research effort conducted by researchers at the Universities of North Carolina, Texas, California and Wisconsin, and facilitated and published by Mediascope.

The study also identified that the risk of such effects occurring in viewers is influenced by the way in which violence is depicted in the program. For example, if a character perceived as "good" is perpetrating the violence, viewers may acquire or learn that violent behavior; if the character is perceived as evil, we might become fearful and more isolated. Following are nine factors, which when viewed in context to the program, may contribute to positive or harmful effects on viewers.

1. **Perpetrators**: Children are more likely to imitate behaviors learned from characters they like, are attracted to, or who they think are similar to themselves. This means they are more likely to act aggressively after watching a hero or superhero behave violently than after seeing a villain do so.

2. **Victim**: If a child perceives the victim of violence as attractive or like him or herself, an increase in emotional involvement and heightened anxiety and fear will likely be experienced.

3. **Reason**: When violence is seen as justified (the hero must slay the villain to save the world) it is more likely to encourage aggressive behavior. When the act is not justified (a robber shoots a store clerk) aggressive tendencies are reduced.

4. **Weapons**: The presence of weapons can activate aggressive thoughts and behaviors in viewers and may influence the interpretation of neutral events as possibly threatening.

5. **Prolonged Exposure**: Desensitization and a numbing effect which inhibits feelings of sympathy and empathy can be a result of repeated violence in the media. The overall effect can be acceptance of violence as a way to solve problems.

6. **Realism**: The more realistic a violent act is perceived, the more likely it will elicit aggressive behavior. (Young children, however, do not always understand the difference between fantasy and reality.)

7. **Rewards & Punishments**: Violence that is rewarded or violence that is not punished increases the likelihood of learning aggression in children and adults. Violence that is punished decreases that risk.

8. **Consequences**: Visual depictions of pain and suffering can actually inhibit aggressive behavior in viewers. When there are no consequences, aggression is increased.

9. **Humor**: When combined with violence, humor may trivialize or decrease a viewer's perception of violence and its consequences.

Source: *National Television Violence Study Scientific Papers 1994-95.* Studio City, CA: Mediascope, 1996.

* Mediascope is a nonprofit organization with no political or religious ties which works with the entertainment industry to improve depictions of violence and other public health issues in film, television, music, interactive video games and the Internet. This series of ***Issue Briefs*** summarizes some of the topical and controversial issues with which Mediascope is concerned.

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Issue Briefs *

NATIONAL TELEVISION VIOLENCE STUDY

The National Television Violence Study is the most comprehensive scientific assessment of television violence ever undertaken. This pioneering three-year study, conducted by more than 80 researchers and associates at the Universities of California at Santa Barbara; North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Texas at Austin; and Wisconsin at Madison, is divided into three research components: a content analysis of the amount, nature, and context of violence on television; an examination of how children respond to ratings and advisories; and research on the effectiveness of anti-violence messages.

Examined in each year of the study were about 2,700 programs from more than 2,000 hours of television. These were taken from a randomly selected composite week of television on 23 channels over a 20 week period. The study monitored programs between 6:00 AM and 11:00 PM, a total of 17 hours a day per channel.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Content Analysis of Violence in Television	Year One (1994-1995)	Year Two (1995-1996)
Percentage of...		
• Programs on television that contain violence	58%	61%
• Violent interactions that involve multiple acts of aggression	57%	59%
• Violent interactions that show no pain	58%	55%
• Violent programs that depict long-term negative consequences of violence	16%	13%
• Violent children's programs that show long-term negative consequences of violence	5%	2%
• "Good" characters who are punished for violence	15%	31%
• Violent programs that emphasize an anti-violence theme	4%	4%
• Violent interactions on television that involve the use of a handgun	25%	23%
• Violent interactions in children's programs that depict harm unrealistically	56%	66%
• Programs that portray violence in a humorous context	39%	43%
• Children's programs that portray violence in a humorous context	67%	76%

Television Ratings and Advisories

- Very few shows (less than 4%) use advisories, such as "viewer discretion advised," and the content that prompted the concern is rarely indicated.
- Age-based ratings or advisories that urge parental control, such as the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) ratings or "parental discretion advised," increase children's eagerness to see restricted programs. None of the content-based systems produce this "forbidden fruit" effect.
- Restrictive MPAA ratings make programs especially attractive to the more aggressive children and the more avid television viewers.
- The MPAA ratings of "PG" and "PG-13" referred to a wide diversity of content types, such as violence, language and sex. This leads to the conclusion that there is little indication of what type of content to expect in a movie rated "PG" or "PG-13."

Television's Anti-Violence Messages

- Young people may be more affected by depictions of paralysis and family suffering than death as potential consequences of violence.
- The majority (80%) of the anti-violence public service announcements (PSAs) relied on celebrities talking about the need to stop violence; however, the message of these PSAs was sometimes confused or undermined by celebrity endorsers who were perceived as promoting violence in their real lives or jobs (i.e., sports or acting.).
- Perpetrators of violence within anti-violence messages were rarely injured and were never punished.
- Anti-violence PSAs rarely offered useful advice or suggestions for alternatives to violence, relying instead on vague slogans or clichés.
- Corporate sponsorship statements or logos were used extensively, taking up time that could have been spent on the anti-violence message.

Sources: *National Television Violence Study Scientific Papers 1994-95.* Studio City, CA: Mediascope, 1996.
National Television Violence Study, Volume 2. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc., 1997.

* Mediascope is a nonprofit organization promoting responsible depictions of health and social issues in film, television, the Internet, video games and music. Mediascope provides objective research on media issues, and seeks to create a dialogue among entertainment industry leaders, public health officials, researchers and policy makers. ***Issue Briefs*** summarize some of the topical issues of interest to the general public.

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Issue Briefs *

VIDEO GAME VIOLENCE

During the last several decades, interactive video games have emerged as one of the most popular forms of entertainment, particularly among adolescents. Globally, annual video game revenues now exceed $18 billion.[1] In the United States alone, video game revenues total $10 billion, nearly double the amount Americans spend going to the movies.[2] On average, American children who have home video game machines play with them about 90 minutes a day.[3]

In addition to the entertainment value of electronic interactive games, which is reflected in their enormous popularity, video game proponents point to their constructive uses in such fields as education and medicine.[4]

There are, however, trends in game playing that some observers find disturbing. A 1993 study, for instance, asked 357 seventh- and eighth-graders to identify their preferences among five categories of video games.[5] The researchers found that the most popular game category is fantasy violence, with 32% of players preferring such games, followed by sports (29%), general entertainment (20%), human violence (17%) and educational games (2%). The study also found that boys who play violent games tend to have a lower self-concept in the areas of academic ability, peer acceptance and behavior.. The results, according to the researchers, raise concern about potential "high risk" game-playing habits. Of particular interest is the possible link between playing violent video games and subsequent aggressive behavior. A number of studies have shown such effects, with younger children being particularly susceptible to influence.[6]

While the studies on video games and aggressive behavior must be considered preliminary, it may be reasonably inferred from the more than 1,000 reports and studies on television violence that video game violence may also contribute to aggressive behavior and desensitization to violence. Furthermore, the interactive nature of video games may increase the learning of game-playing behaviors, including aggression, especially considering the move toward real-life action and actors in the newer generation of video games. This increasing realism might encourage greater identification with characters and more imitation of the behaviors of video game models (Bandura, 1986).

In addition, the newer generation of video games often feature graphic and explicit depictions of violence, allowing players to participate in more realistic violent action than ever. This trend has intensified public concern regarding the potential harmful effects of electronic interactive games. As a result, legislative hearings on the issue have been held in several countries, and video game rating systems have been developed for use in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Australia.

The Social Effects of Electronic Interactive Games: An Annotated Bibliography, available from Mediascope, contains abstracts of over 200 scientific studies about video games. Topics include: cognitive development and game performance; educational use and academic performance; elderly adults; game usage, habituation, and skills; gender issues; health issues; personality and motivation; violence and aggression; and research and literature reviews.

* Mediascope is a nonprofit organization with no political or religious ties which works with the entertainment industry to improve depictions of violence and other public health issues in film, television, music, interactive video games and the Internet. This series of ***Issue Briefs*** summarizes some of the topical and controversial issues with which Mediascope is concerned.

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[1]Scott Hettrick, "Vid Games on Target for $22 Bil," *Hollywood Reporter*, May 11, 1995.

[2]According to the Motion Picture Association of America, U.S. movie box office receipts totaled $5.4 billion in 1994.

[3]Philip Elmer-Dewitt, "The Amazing Video Game Boom," *Time*, September 27, 1993, p. 71.

[4]Jeanne Funk, "Reevaluating the Impact of Video Games," *Clinical Pediatrics*, February 1993, p. 87; "In Virtual Reality, Tools for the Disabled," *New York Times, April 13, 1994.*

[5]Jeanne Funk and Debra Buchman, "Playing Violent Video and Computer Games and Adolescent Self-Concept," *Journal of Communication*, 1996.

[6] For a review of these studies, see Jeanne Funk, "Video Games: Benign or Malignant?" *Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics*, February 1992.

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Issue Briefs *

THE V-CHIP AND TELEVISION RATINGS

In February 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Telecommunications Act of 1996, which mandates that all television sets manufactured from 1998 forward be equipped with a V-chip, an electronic device that will allow viewers to block programming they would prefer not to view.

The bill also requires the establishment of a television rating system to identify programming that contains "sexual, violent, or other indecent material"[1] to help viewers make their blocking selections. The bill states that if the television industry fails to devise a V-chip-compatible rating system within one year, or if its proposal is deemed unacceptable, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is empowered to create a committee to develop its own television content code.[2]

Although the television industry's first reaction was to threaten legal action against the bill, which they argued was in violation of the First Amendment and would limit advertising endorsements, they later agreed to support the bill. Subsequently, a committee led by Jack Valenti, President of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA), was created to develop a rating system compatible with the V-chip. In December 1996, the TV industry announced the creation of TV Parental Guidelines, which began appearing on broadcast and cable television programs almost immediately.

The voluntary system of guidelines, modeled after the MPAA Ratings System, is based on age categories rather than on television content (i.e., violence, sexuality and language). Two categories are devoted to children's programs (TV-Y: All Children; TV-Y7: Directed to Older Children, ages 7 and above) and four categories for all programming (TV-G: General Audience; TV-PG: Parental Guidance Suggested; TV-14: Parents Strongly Cautioned; TV-M: Mature Audiences Only). The guidelines are displayed at the beginning of programs in the upper left-hand corner of television screens.[3] Under the self-imposed system, networks rate programs through their broadcast standards departments, with an industry oversight committee responsible for handling complaints.[4]

The television industry has faced strong criticism by children's advocacy groups and parents who feel that this age-based system will not provide enough information to make appropriate viewing decisions. A survey[5] showed that 80% of parents prefer a television rating system that identifies program content rather than age groups. Eighty percent of the parents surveyed also want separate ratings for sex, violence and language content rather than a single summary rating for a show.[6] Other critics of the new system have claimed that virtually all shows will be given a PG rating, thereby rendering the ratings meaningless.[7]

Essentially, there are two types of media rating systems: *evaluative*, the age-based type currently employed by the MPAA, and *descriptive*, similar to food labeling that provides information about a product's content without commenting on who should consume it. On a television program, for instance, descriptive ratings would list such items as "extreme violence" or "brief nudity" without making judgments as to its suitability for a particular group.

The TV Parental Guidelines system uses the evaluative approach, which is based on a judgment about whether a TV show is appropriate for certain audiences without telling the audience the *specific reasons* this judgment was made. Researchers point to several drawbacks of this system:

- Attaching evaluative ratings such as "TV-14," "R," and "Parental Discretion Advised" to television programs can have the "boomerang" effect of attracting some children to watch those shows. This has not been shown to be the case with content-based ratings.
- Evaluative ratings, which combine different categories of behavior --sex/nudity, violence, profanity -- into one rating, are less likely to be consistently applied than descriptive ratings, where less judgment is made and implementation is easier.
- Evaluative ratings are less reliable than descriptive ratings as a source of information, as they block content according to a rater's decision about what is appropriate for particular audiences, rather than the preferences of individual consumers. Descriptive ratings allow consumers to make choices appropriate to their personal value systems.[8]

Because the TV Parental Guidelines have been denounced by so many, its critics, including Rep. Ed Markey, the Children's Defense Fund, the American Psychological Association and the Center for Media Education, have pressed to test the system against a content-based one.[9] The FCC plans to open a six-week public comment period, after which it will determine whether the industry's effort has lived up to Congress' expectations.[10]

* Mediascope is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that works with the entertainment industry to improve depictions of violence and other public health issues in the media, including film, television, music, interactive video games and the Internet. This series of ***Issue Briefs*** summarize some of the issues with which Mediascope is concerned.

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[1] Telecommunications Act of 1996, 104th Congress, 2d Session, February 1, 1996.
[2] Christopher Stern, "Coming Soon: TV Ratings," *Broadcasting & Cable*, February 19, 1996.
[3] TV Parental Guidelines, "Television Industry Announces 'TV Parental Guidelines' to Help Parents Monitor Young Children's Viewing," Press Release, December 19, 1996.
[4] Brian Lowry, "The Early Verdict: Guidance Suggested," *Los Angeles Times*, January 3, 1997.
[5] The survey was sponsored by the National PTA, the Institute for Mental Health Initiatives and researchers at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.
[6] National PTA, "Parents Want Content, Not Advice, in Television Ratings," News Release, November 21, 1996.
[7] Brian Lowry, "The Early Verdict...," op cit.
[8] Joel Federman, *Media Ratings: Design, Use and Consequences*, Studio City, CA: Mediascope, Inc., 1996.
[9] Brian Lowry, "The Early Verdict...," op cit.
[10] Christopher Stern, "TV Ratings Code Goes Live," *Variety*, December 20, 1996.

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Issue Briefs *

TELEVISION BLOCKING TECHNOLOGIES

Researchers agree that what young people view on television affects them in profound and lasting ways. They recommend that parents monitor their children's media intake, and, whenever possible, share in a program experience by watching shows with their children and then discussing them afterwards. The following list describes blocking or "V-chip" technology that is currently available to consumers. By attaching a V-chip device on a television, parents can block out unwanted programs or channels from their homes, enabling them to control what their children watch. The list was compiled for the book, "Media Ratings, Design, Use and Consequences," published by Mediascope (1996):

PRODUCT/ COMPANY	CONTENT BLOCKED	STATUS
Channel Block (Sony)	Available on higher end models of Sony TV sets, blocks viewing of a single channel for up to 6 hours (will also block one channel for the same 6-hour period each day).	Available. Cost included in price of television set.
Channel Guard/ Time Guard (JVC)	Built into JVC TV sets, allows parents to lock out channels for a specified amount of time. Also allows users to block all inputs for a specific time period.	Available. Cost included in price of television set.
Channel Lock (Panasonic)	Found in several TV models, locks out up to 4 channels, or all channels and video inputs, for a period of 12, 24 or 48 hours.	Available. Cost included in price of television set.
Game Guard (Panasonic)	Offered in all Panasonic TV models, will block access to video games, VCRs, and other video inputs for 12, 24 or 48 hours.	Available. Cost included in price of television set.
Intelevision (Spruce Run Technologies, Inc.)	Blocks programs, channels, time slots; limits amount o time spent watching television. Plans to make available a variety of rating systems, so t parents may choose the one that best reflects their views.	Available in late Summer 1996. Projected cost: $ 199.00.
Kid Control (Tele-Communica-tions, Inc.)	A "child-friendly" remote control designed to limit children's viewing choices to age-appropriate channels	Available. Cost: $29.95.
Locks and Limits (United States Satellite Broadcasting Company)	Allows parents to set rating limits for their television, screening out, for example, any films with an MPAA rating other than G or PG; blocks channels.	Available. Cost: included in satellite service fee.
OKTV (Our Kid's TV Foundation)	Will block access to TV series deemed inap-propriate for children based on guidelines established b parents and child development experts. Can be programmed for 3 age ranges. Parents can choose a "co-view" setting for viewing only with parents.	Available Jan. 1997. Cost: included in cable fee.
Parental Control (Zenith)	Blocks channels, time periods, outside sources (i.e., V laser disc players).	Available. Cost included in price of television set.
PG-Chip/V-chip (Parental Guide Company, L.L.C.)	PG-Chip allows parents to block unwanted portions of programs without blocking entire show; V-chip blocks programs based on rating standard (to be determined).	In development.

PRODUCT/ COMPANY	CONTENT BLOCKED	STATUS
Prevue Express (Prevue Interactive)	Household Manager feature allows parents to block specific channels, programs, or ratings; sets spending limits in pay-per-view households.	Available in late 1996. Projected cost: $2.00 or less (included in monthly cable bill).
Primestar (Primestar Partners)	Parental lockout feature blocks programming accordin channel or MPAA rating.	Available. Cost included in monthly satellite dish bill.
ProScan TVs (Thomson Consumer Electronics)	Blocks an unlimited number of channels for an unspecified length of time (until parent modifies channels selected).	Available. Cost included in price of TV set.
StarSight (StarSight Telecast, Inc.)	Onscreen interactive television program guide and program selection; VCR control; blocks specific channels.	Available. One time activation fee: $ 15.00. One year: $ 61.92.
TeleCommander (Protelcon Inc.)	Blocks specific programs, channels, some or all channels over a specific time period; fixes total amount of time a television can be used for any purpose.	Available in Summer 1996. Projected cost: $ 199.00 or less.
Time Slot (Spruce Run Technologies, Inc.)	Allows parents to control total amount of time each child in household spends watching television; blocks out specific time periods.	Available June 1996. Projected cost: $ 149.00.
TV Allowance (Great Scott Trading Company)	Enables parents to set weekly time allowances for TV and video game use; blocks out specific time periods	Available. Cost: $ 99.00/first unit, $ 79.00/addition- al units.
TV Guardian (Technidyne)	Blocks channels, programs and time periods; limits amount of time spent watching TV. In addition, can be used as blocking device for transmitted ratings.	Available in Summer 1996. Projected cost: $ 129.95.
TV Guide Onscreen (TV Guide Onscreen)	Interactive onscreen program information; blocks according to program rating, channel, and time slot.	Available. Cost: varies with cable provider.
TV Lockout (Recoton Corp.)	Blocks all signals to the TV. Parents can leave it locked or program it to turn TV off after a specified amount of time.	Available. Cost: under $25.00.
TVTime (Family Time Products, Inc.)	Controls amount of time spent watching TV or playing video games; blocks specific time periods.	Available. Cost: $59.95.
"V-chip" (Electronic Industries Association)	Programmers encode and transmit ratings to consumers, who can choose to block programs according to rating levels.	Legally required in U.S. beginning no later than Feb. 1998.
VyouControl ("V-chip") - Canada (Link Engineering Corp.)	Displays rating of programs; automatically blocks any program that exceeds pre-selected levels of violence, sex, and language; and/or age-based categories.	Available Sept. 1996. Cost to retrofit cable boxes: $50.00 (Canadian).

* Mediascope is a nonprofit organization promoting responsible depictions of health and social issues in film, television, the Internet, video games and music. Mediascope provides objective research on media issues, and seeks to create a dialogue among entertainment industry leaders, public health officials, researchers and policy makers. ***Issue Briefs*** summarize some of the topical issues of interest to the general public.

From: "Violence on Television"
A Symposium and Study Sponsored
by the Editors of TV Guide, 1996

SUMMING UP: WHAT WE CAN DO

A few modest proposals to mitigate, moderate, and minimize the effects of televised violence on viewers:

The American Psychological Association suggests four steps parents can take:

1) Watch at least one episode of programs the child watches to know how violent they are.
2) When viewing together, discuss the violence with the child: why the violence happened and how painful it is. Ask the child how the conflict could have been solved without violence.
3) Explain to the child how violence in entertainment is "faked" and not real.
4) Encourage children to watch programs with characters that cooperate, help, and care for each other. These programs have been shown to influence children in a positive way.

Other Possible Steps

- Urge the broadcast, cable, and home-video industries to adopt a unified ratings system of advisories to parents, labeling programs and movies as to their violence content.
- Urge TV and cable-industry executives to take full advantage of the Television Violence Act, permitting them to work collectively toward reducing media violence.
- Make TV violence part of the public-health agenda (as with smoking and drunk driving), publicizing—through a vigorous public information campaign in all informational media—its perils and effects.
- Establish courses in "critical viewing skills" as a regular aspect of school curricula, to help young people become more discriminating viewers.
- Inquire of elected officials their views and policies on televised violence; then vote accordingly in November.
- Promote passage of a law requiring that, eventually, all new television sets be manufactured with built-in time-channel lock circuitry, allowing parents to "lock out" channels and programs containing levels of violence they consider objectionable.
- Support the resolution of the American Psychological Association urging the broadcast and cable industries "to take a responsible attitude in reducing direct, imitatable violence" in live-action children's shows and "violent incidents on cartoons."

To Our Readers

What are your reactions to violence on TV today? How do you react to the arguments and conclusions in this special report? Send us your opinions. We'll publish a sample of our readers' views in an upcoming issue. Write to: TV Guide/Violence, P.O. Box 4822, New York, NY 10185-0041. Or fax us: 212-819-3738.

1996

Newburyport News
October 11, 1997

D.A. launches media literacy program

By TOM CLARK
Essex County Newspapers

SALEM — District Attorney Kevin Burke this week launched an extensive media literacy program to enable children to view media more critically so they make better choices in their daily lives.

With the assistance of Kathleen O'Toole, state public safety secretary whose office got $300,000 in federal funds for the program, Burke outlined the program — called Flashpoint — at a Thursday meeting of the program's advisory board at the Peabody Essex Museum.

Kevin Burke

Burke said he has been concerned about youth reaction to violence since the 1992 trial of Jamie Fuller of Beverly, who was found guilty of murdering his 14-year-old girlfriend, Amy Carnevale.

Burke said he was disturbed then by the acceptance of violence among many young people and the inability of the majority of good kids to speak out against such actions.

"We need to empower young people to

Burke, page A9

BURKE: D.A. launches media literacy program

Continued from page A1

speak out against violence and prejudice," he said.

O'Toole, a former Marblehead resident, said the grant money indicates that youth violence is a top public safety issue. She also applauded Burke for his continuing commitment to innovative juvenile justice programs.

"Every program Kevin gets involved with becomes successful immediately," she said.

Flashpoint is a three-year program with the first year devoted to developing a curriculum and pilot-testing it in existing juvenile justice programs, including Burke's juvenile diversion program that tries to keep first-time offenders from becoming repeaters.

The second year will be highlighted by the hosting of a national conference on media literacy.

Although evaluation will be ongoing, the thrust of the third year will be an independent evaluation conducted by Salem State College.

The managing director of Flashpoint is Kelly Brilliant, who also works for the Education Development Center in Newton. Staff consultants are William Plante of Amesbury and William Paterson of New Media Associates, and Pharnal Longus, professor of social work at Salem State College.

Staff members from Burke's office are assistant district attorneys William Fallon and Charles Grimes; Ruth Budelmann and Anne Shue, director and coordinator, respectively, of the Juvenile Justice Program.

Serving with Burke on the advisory board are 18 people including judges, elected officials, scientists, and representatives of several state agencies and public foundations.

One of the advisory board members. Ronald Slaby, senior scientist at the Education Development Center, spoke about the effects of media on youth and the benefits of media literacy.

The media, he said, has gone beyond television to include, among others, cable and satellite television, video games and cassettes, music, billboards, CD roms and the Internet.

Slaby said essayist E.B. White got an early look at television in 1937 and said it would be the test of the modern world.

He said children have five spheres through which they navigate every day: family, school, community, friends and the media.

"TV is a teacher whether by design or by default," he said.

A classroom teacher, he said, has the attention of, at most, 30 students, while television has thousands, perhaps millions of students for longer periods including summers, weekends and vacations.

"Children are learning messages that are not designed to be educational messages. We need to have shows that teach children that violence is not inevitable," Slaby said.

He said television fosters the following false lessons of media violence: that violence is everywhere; is justified; is rewarded; is socially approved; is heroic; is the essence of manhood; is funny; is pleasurable; is clean; and is an effective solution to problems.

Video games, he said, reward aggressiveness and penalize nonviolence.

Slaby compared the relationship between smoking and lung cancer to the relationship between television shows and youth violence.

"When TV divorced itself from tobacco advertising, the number of smokers went down. Just as we are the smoking preventers, give our kids the chance to become the violence preventers of their generation," he said.

Also speaking at the meeting was Fred Garcia, a senior adviser in the U.S. Department of Justice who formerly worked at the White House on national drug policy.

He said media literacy is both a public health tool and a public safety tool. He said kids are exposed to all sorts of messages, including those on caps and T-shirts, but are not given the tools to play with all those messages on a level playing field.

Kevin M. Burke
Eastern District Attorney
Museum Place
Two East India Square
Salem, MA 01970
1 978 745 6610

FLASHPOINT MEDIA LITERACY PROGRAM
FACT SHEET

PROJECT:

With federal funding from the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program, administered by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety, the Eastern District Attorney's Office is developing ***FLASHPOINT***, a media literacy program designed to enable youth in the juvenile justice system to view media more critically. That same critical thinking ability will enable them to make better decisions in their own lives, despite risk factors such as violence, substance abuse, and prejudice. An independent process and outcome evaluation of this project will be conducted by Salem State College.

PURPOSE:

Among the various factors that place youth at risk for violence, research shows that the media plays a critical role. In fact, the majority of youth today identify the media as *the* most powerful influence in their lives. The purpose of this program is to create an educational curriculum for teaching media literacy skills to youth involved in the juvenile justice system, not only to help them deconstruct the often violent, unrealistic, and harmful messages of the media, but to enable them to make more responsible choices in their own lives.

OBJECTIVES:

During Year One, the project will accomplish the following objectives:

- Create an advisory board comprised of experts in the fields of criminal justice and media literacy to meet for consultation three times during the first year of the project;
- Produce a report summarizing the impact of the media on youth and the benefits of media literacy for young people;
- Pilot-test the twelve session draft curriculum with youth in three juvenile justice programs in Massachusetts: (1) The Eastern District Attorney's Juvenile Diversion Program, (2) Juvenile Probation Department, and (3) Department of Youth Services;

With Grant Money From U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

- Produce the final *FLASHPOINT* Curriculum, including participant manual and facilitator guidebook, two videos (overview and instructional), and supporting materials;

- Plan a national conference to be held during Year Two of the project that will provide a forum at which criminal justice professionals from across the country can exchange ideas on juvenile issues, including media literacy, in general, and the project curriculum, in particular.

EASTERN DISTRICT ATTORNEY STAFF:

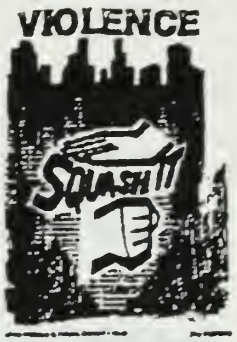
Ruth Budelmann, Juvenile Justice Program Director, *Flashpoint* Project Director
William E. Fallon, Assistant District Attorney, Chief, District Court Operations
Charles F. Grimes, Assistant District Attorney, Chief, Administration and Finance
Anne Shue, Juvenile Justice Program Coordinator

PROGRAM STAFF:

Kelly Brilliant, Managing Director
William Plante
William Paterson
Pharnal Longus

HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Center for Health Communication

Jay A. Winsten, Ph.D., Associate Dean and Center Director



STATUS REPORT

"SQUASH IT!" CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT YOUTH VIOLENCE

Synopsis

"Squash It!" is a phrase used by inner-city youth in Los Angeles, New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Boston, Miami, Kansas City, and other urban centers to signal decisions to disengage from potentially violent confrontations. The "Squash It!" Campaign has two objectives: (1) to use the phrase and an accompanying hand gesture to promote a social norm that says it's "cool" and smart to walk away from dangerous confrontations; and (2) to mobilize public support for programs that offer young people positive alternatives to violence. The "Squash It!" Campaign is supported by major grants from the Metropolitan Life Foundation and the Joyce Foundation, with additional support from the Max Factor Family Foundation and in-kind contributions from entertainment companies.

Origins of the Campaign

The origins of the "Squash It!" Campaign go back to February 1993 when Deborah Leff, president of the Joyce Foundation, came to Boston to encourage the Harvard School of Public Health's Center for Health Communication to apply to the youth violence problem the same media strategies that we employed in our Designated Driver Campaign. At that first meeting, she shared with Center staff a set of letters written by Chicago children describing the devastating impact of gun violence. We were deeply moved by the letters, and became determined to apply the Center's expertise to this problem.

To begin, we conducted focus groups with inner-city teenagers from Boston neighborhoods to explore how social norms and expectations are influencing street culture. The phrase "Squash It!" arose spontaneously and repeatedly in these initial sessions. The focus groups also yielded several key findings: involvement with guns and violence is normative social behavior within current street culture, independent of gangs and drugs. When teenagers from different neighborhoods cross paths, a highly charged confrontation is expected to result if one even looks at another the wrong way—a confrontation that can escalate rapidly. Despite this social expectation, young people sometimes make decisions to walk away from confrontations, and accomplish this without losing face. When two groups encounter one another, each group establishes that it is willing and able to fight.

677 Huntington Avenue Boston, Massachusetts 02115 Tel: (617) 432-1038 Fax: (617) 731-8184

Sometimes, however, the leader on one side makes a silent calculation: he doesn't know what weapons the other side has, and whoever loses is coming back tomorrow. He declares, "It's not worth it. Let's squash it.", and the two sides disengage.

Our Campaign builds on this positive, pre-existing component of street culture, reinforcing and validating decisions to disengage and thereby promoting widespread acceptance of a social norm embodied by the concept of "Squash It!".

Campaign Strategy

The mass media play an important role in catalyzing shifts in social norms. Using the Center's Designated Driver Campaign as a model (where a new social concept—the "designated driver"—was introduced rapidly through mass communication), the "Squash It!" Campaign is designed to mobilize the vast and varied resources of the mass media to expose the target populations repeatedly to a new social concept, namely, that it is "cool" and smart to walk away from potentially violent confrontations without fighting. In the same way that the designated driver message promotes a social norm that the driver doesn't drink, lends social legitimacy to the non-drinking role, and encourages people to plan ahead. "Squash It!" grants social sanction to decisions to walk away from confrontations by promoting a shift in social norms and expectations.

Our strategy relies on a critical observation that emerged from our focus groups and was confirmed in our national survey research: although the dominant social norm is that you must stand and fight, a majority of teenagers (including a majority of urban youth who have been involved in serious violence) secretly believe that it shows strength, not weakness, to walk away. This finding offers a window of opportunity to make public and validate the privately held belief of a majority of teenagers, use this as a wedge to change social norms, and thereby grant social sanction to what most teenagers already want to do—walk away. We are convinced that this strategy will save lives from gun violence.

We recognize that youth violence is a highly complex problem and that no single approach offers a complete solution. Therefore, we view "Squash It!" as a complement to gun control, strict enforcement of criminal laws, educational reform, jobs creation, mentoring programs, and a variety of community-based initiatives and other essential approaches to violence prevention. In addition, the Campaign is specifically designed to reinforce school-based conflict resolution programs.

Thus, working towards the goal of shifting social norms, the "Squash It!" Campaign has targeted two audiences: first, and foremost, the urban teen population; and second, the community of influentials—those individuals and organizations who can contribute to youth violence prevention by supporting policies and programs that protect young people, offer them hope for a better future, and motivate them to walk away from violence. It is

these community leaders who can provide positive alternatives, serve as mentors, and create environments supportive of the walk-away message. Our outreach to influentials frames the critical question, "If we are asking youth to walk away from violence, what are we inviting them to step up to as an alternative?".

The "Squash It!" Campaign consists of four components:

(1) a national media initiative targeting urban teenagers involving: (a) the Hollywood creative community; (b) the music industry; and (c) professional and collegiate sports leagues; in an effort to embed the "Squash It!" walk-away message in popular culture through the use of entertainment television, music, and public service announcements.

(2) research involving: (a) formative research through focus groups with urban teens to examine the sociology of fighting behavior, to test "Squash It!" messages and Campaign logos and designs, and to monitor changes in urban youth culture; and (b) survey research to confirm and extend focus group findings and track the progress of the Campaign.

(3) an outreach to adult influentials, involving leadership forums and national press coverage of "Squash It!" to build support for programs and policies that protect young people and offer positive alternatives to violence.

(4) a model community-based "Squash It!" program in Kansas City, tailored to the needs of the local community, and reinforced by our national Campaign.

Accomplishments to Date

The Campaign has made major progress, as summarized below:

- Through focus group research, we discovered the phrase "Squash It!" and its role in urban street culture.

- We invented a hand signal to accompany the phrase "Squash It!", providing a non-verbal cue to indicate decisions to disengage from confrontations.

- Through the Harvard-MetLife Survey on Youth Violence, we discovered a sharp contradiction between teenagers' prevailing social norms ("you must stand and fight") and their privately held beliefs ("it shows strength to walk away"). These findings provide a strong rationale for our media campaign—namely, that publicizing and validating these privately held beliefs will grant social sanction to decisions to walk away and thereby change social norms.

- We developed a methodology to test this hypothesis and track progress of the Campaign through future survey research.

- We developed and implemented a media strategy based on partnerships with Hollywood writers and producers, the music industry, and professional and collegiate sports leagues:

  a) Television producers incorporated the "Squash It!" message in scripts and stage sets of "South Central" (Fox), "Family Matters" (ABC), "Beverly Hills, 90210" (Fox), "N.Y. Undercover" (Fox), "Dangerous Minds" (ABC), "ER" (NBC), and "Living Single" (Fox). Two of the series, "Family Matters" and "South Central," also tagged the episodes with "Squash It!" public service announcements (PSAs) featuring the entire casts.

  b) We recruited leading producer Quincy Jones to help mobilize support within the music industry.

  c) We forged partnerships with a core group of CEOs of seven leading rap labels—Def Jam Records, Uptown Records, East West Records, Tommy Boy, Jive, Step Sun Music, and Bad Boy.

  d) We recruited MTV to produce and broadcast "Squash It!" PSAs featuring leading rap artists: Coolio, Method Man, KRS One, and Vinnie from Naughty By Nature. These PSAs aired up to 28 times per week on MTV.

  e) The "Squash It!" Campaign and MTV also produced PSAs featuring urban teenagers that aired frequently on MTV, ABC, and CBS; these PSAs were distributed to all local television stations by the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB).

  f) We produced and sponsored PSAs featuring NCAA coaches Nolan Richardson (University of Arkansas) and John Thompson (Georgetown University) that were broadcast on Fox, CBS, and ABC, and distributed to all local television stations by the NAB.

  g) At our request, the National Basketball Association (NBA) produced and sponsored PSAs with a walk-away message that aired frequently on network television during 1995 and 1996 play-offs.

  h) At our request, the National Football League (NFL) and Fox Sports jointly produced PSAs with the "Squash It!" message that aired on Fox in prime time during the 1994-95 and 1995-96 football seasons.

i) We secured the participation of Black Entertainment Television (BET), which featured "Squash It!" PSAs during a BET Teen Summit special on youth violence prevention that aired on July 20, 1996.

j) We won a major commitment from the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) to produce and sponsor "Squash It!" PSAs. From March 13-31, 1997, the NCAA sponsored "Squash It!" PSAs on CBS during the men's basketball regional play-offs and the Final Four. These PSAs aired during 11 games, including the National Semi-Finals and the Championship Game, and featured UCLA's Charles O'Bannon, Tulsa's Shea Seals, and Providence's Austen Croshere. Recently, the NCAA produced three PSAs featuring leading college football players Grant Wistrom (University of Nebraska), Chris Fuamatu-Ma'afala (University of Utah), and Greg Ellis (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill). These spots are being aired during the entire NCAA football season, including during at least 10 of the 21 Bowl games. As one example, here is the text of Grant Wistrom's message:

> *On the field, sometimes a player tries to mess with me, make me angry. If I let myself be drawn in, it could cost us the game. It's the same on the street—but the risk is greater. If someone tries to draw you into a fight, don't feed into it. Stay in control. Talk it out—or walk away. You'll get respect—and live to tell about it. So, squash the anger. Squash it! [hand signal]*

k) We forged a partnership with Fox Broadcasting. Throughout March, 1997, Fox TV affiliates in 45 of the top 50 markets gave heavy exposure to "Squash It!" PSAs featuring Coolio, Method Man, KRS One, and Vinnie from Naughty By Nature.

l) We won a commitment from CBS to air a "Squash It!" PSA during the Grammy Awards on February 26, 1997. This PSA was produced for the "Squash It!" Campaign by MTV and was sponsored by CBS. It featured three leading rap artists: Coolio, 1996 Grammy Award Winner for Single of the Year; Method Man, 1996 Grammy Award Winner for Rap Single of the Year; and KRS One.

- We secured a commitment from Interscope and Gramercy Pictures to display a "Squash It!" PSA in theaters nationwide accompanying the Spring 1997 release of "Gridlock'd," a film starring slain rapper Tupac Shakur. Produced by MTV, the PSA featured Coolio, Method Man, KRS One, and Vinnie from Naughty By Nature.

- We sponsored Harvard-MetLife Leadership Forums in Kansas City, Boston, New York City, and Washington, D.C. featuring senior public figures (First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Vice President Al Gore, U.S. Secretary of Education Richard Riley,

NYC Police Commissioner William Bratton, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Director David Satcher) and leading journalists (NBC's Tom Brokaw and Tim Russert, ABC's and NPR's Cokie Roberts, *Newsweek's* Jonathan Alter, *The New York Times'* Bob Herbert). These forums provided opportunities for young people to express their views before audiences of influential decision makers.

- We won the endorsement and personal involvement of President Bill Clinton, who publicly urged the entertainment industry to get behind the "Squash It!" Campaign and wrote privately requesting support.

- We helped develop and implement a model, community-based "Squash It!" program in Kansas City emphasizing the "Squash It!" message as well as positive alternatives to youth violence. This led to the development of "YouthFriends," a large-scale effort in Greater Kansas City to recruit mentors and tutors for at-risk youth.

- Our Campaign attracted extensive coverage in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Newsweek*, CNN, *The Chicago Tribune*, National Public Radio, *The Boston Globe*, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, *TV Guide*, the Voice of America, the Associated Press, and other news outlets.

As a result of our ongoing initiatives, we are optimistic that the "Squash It!" Campaign will contribute to a reduction in youth violence.

HOW TO CONTACT

Organizations for More Information

American Academy of Pediatrics
141 Northwest Point Blvd.
PO Box 927
Elk Grove Village, IL 60009
Publishes position statements and informational booklets

American Medical Association
515 North State Street
Chicago, IL 60610
(312) 464-5563
Publishes Physician Guide to Media Violence ($3), an excellent overview of media violence research and issues

American Psychological Association
750 First St.
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 336-6046
Materials summarizing research findings on media violence

Beyond TV
11160 Veirs Mill Rd., #L15, Ste. 277
Wheaton, MD 20902
(301) 588-4001
Parents working for appropriate TV

Center for Media Education
1511 K St. N.W., Suite 518
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 628-2620
Promotes public policies to improve children's TV

Center for Media Literacy
4727 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 403
Los Angeles, CA 90010
(213) 913-4177
Media literacy materials including "Beyond Blame" media literacy curriculum

Coalition for Quality Children's Media
535 Cordova Rd., Suite 456
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 989-8076
Kids 1st newsletter rates children's videos

Lion and Lamb Project
4300 Montgomery Ave., Ste. 104
Bethesda, MD 20814
(301) 654-3091
Efforts to help parents promote healthy play and nonviolent toys; practical Parent Action Kit - $7.95

Media Education Foundation
26 Center Street
Northampton, MA 01060
(800) 659-6882
Media literacy resources

Media Scope
12711 Ventura Blvd.
Studio City, CA 01694
(818) 508-2080
Promotes positive social issues in media; clearinghouse for media violence matters

Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Violence Prevention/Intentional Injury Coordinator
250 Washington St., 4th Fl.
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 624-5433

Mothers Against Violence in America (M.A.V.I.A.)
901 Fairview Ave. North,
Ste. 1-140
Seattle, WA 98109
(206) 343-0676
Publishes Speak up: A how-to guide for making a positive change in the media

Mothers Offended by the Media (M.O.M.)
PO Box 382
Southampton, MA 01073
(413) 536-9282
Wants a preschool movie rating

National Association for the Education of Young Children
1509 16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(800) 424-2460
Position statement and pamphlet on media violence and young children

National Coalition on TV Violence
5132 Newport Avenue
Bethesda, MD 20816
(301) 986-0362
Advocacy and public education on issues of media violence

National Institute on Media and the Family
2450 Riverside Ave.
Minneapolis, MN 55454
(612) 672-4150
Resources evaluating children's media for parents; advocacy, Newsletter

National Parent-Teachers' Association
700 North Rush St.
Chicago, IL 60611
(302) 670-6783
Packets and workshops on appropriate media use with children

Teachers for Resisting Unhealthy Children's Entertainment (TRUCE)
PO Box 441261
West Somerville, MA 02144
Materials for teachers and parents to help children resist violent toys and media

TV-Free America
1322 18th St., NW, Ste. 300
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 887-0436
Organizes annual TV turn-off week

Workshop F
Red Tide

Red Tide: A Dramatic Presentation and Discussion

Moderator: Jean Haertl, Executive Director
Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence
State House, Room 271
Boston, MA 02133
(617) 727-2065 x331

Actors:

Tom Berry	Owen
Tom McCaffrey	Scott
Bill Ring	Paul
Skyler Sullivan	Russell

Production: Bonnie Jean Wilbur ..... Director

Discussion Facilitator: Following *Red Tide*, Lisa Williamson, Educational Coordinator of The Women's Crisis Center of Greater Newburyport, will join the cast to respond to audience questions, comments and reactions to the play.

MOVA would like to thank the Women's Crisis Center of Greater Newburyport for arranging today's performance of Red Tide.

Coordinator: Alyssa Kazin, MOVA

STATISITCS

- One in four teens will experience violence in their relationships.
- The majority of teenage batterers (87%) are 16 and 17 years of age.
- More than half (57%) of the restraining orders issued against teenagers in Massachusetts concern a dating relationship.
- Battered girls grow up to be battered women – 60% of battered wives say the violence started while in high school and never stopped.
- Over 70% of pregnant or parenting teens are beaten by their boyfriends.
- A study of Massachusetts female homicide victims found that among victims aged 15 - 19, 30% were killed by their husbands or boyfriends.
- 63% of boys under the age of 18 who are in prison for murder are jailed because they killed their mother's abuser.
- In self-reported data, 35% of adolescents mention at least knowing someone who experienced physical violence in a dating relationship.

F3

For more information about

RED TIDE

contact our Educational Assistant at
(978) 465-0999

Domestic Violence 24 Hour Hotline
(978) 465-2155

The Women's Crisis Center
of Greater Newburyport, Inc.
21 Storey Avenue
Newburyport, MA 01950

The Women's Crisis Center of Greater Newburyport, Inc.

PRESENTS

A short play focusing on dating relationships from the perspective of four adolescent males that deals frankly with the issues of dating violence, sexism, self-esteem and personal responsibility

Written by Suzanne C. Dubus

Sponsored by the
Department of Education,
Salisbury Police Department,
ESCAPE,
Partnership for Peace,
and New England Biolabs

United Way of Merrimack Valley

Dating Violence can be described as a pattern of repeated or threatened physical, sexual or verbal abuse by one member of a dating couple. Dating violence often escalates from verbal harassment to controlling behaviors and eventually physical violence.

According to the Office of the Commissioner of Probation, over 1100 adolescents in Massachusetts annually commit domestic abuse. This number is only representative of reported cases.

RED TIDE is the story of Paul, a high school student who struggles with the issues of dating violence, sexism and personal responsibility. Paul introduces us to the other characters in the play: Scott, Russell and Owen. The tension builds as we listen to each of them talk about their girlfriends and the expectations and beliefs they have about relationships.

Photos by Nathalie Salitkoff

REMEMBER:

- Violence is never justified for any reason.
- If you have experienced violence it is not your fault.
- In any relationship, the person who commits the violence is the one with the problem.
- You do not have to stay in a relationship that is violent.
- **You are not alone.**

Red Tide graphically portrays the dangerous patterns and warning signs of abusive relationships. The play appeals to a wide range of audiences.

Since its debut in December, 1996, we have received numerous requests for our presentation of ***Red Tide.***

In addition to the show, the Women's Crisis Center provides a teacher's curriculum and local hotline numbers for students who would like more information.

The Women's Crisis Center's mission is to help women, teenagers and children free themselves from abusive relationships. We believe that education is an important component in that effort.

"If I can get through to one guy, I could help the eight to ten women he will date."

– Graham,
Red Tide Cast Member

"Finally, he held the knife to his wrist and I jumped in the car and started to leave. He sat on the trunk, but I kept driving and he showed me his bloody wrist. This is the third time he pulls out a knife in my presence and threatens to kill himself."

– excerpts from an affidavit of the girlfriend of a 17 year old defendant

Red Tide

Information Sheet

Outline

Red Tide addresses sexism, dating violence and personal responsibility. The play focuses on Paul, a high school senior who struggles with understanding the dating violence he witnesses. Paul introduces us to each of the other characters; Scott, Russell and Owen. The tension builds as we listen to each of them talk about their girlfriends and the expectations they have about relationships.

Appropriate Audience

Red Tide is ideal for high school and college aged students. For school audiences, we prefer to limit the number to 400. We are willing to perform the play to a larger group of adults.

Charge for the Play

The charge for this play is $700. We do have a special rate available for conferences, non-profits and smaller schools. A discount for multiple performances may be available.

Services Included

The Women's Crisis Center is committed to encouraging community-wide participation during our programs. The first step is to get a clear idea about what is going on in your community or school. We will assess the unique aspects of your school environment and custom design our program to best suit the needs of your school. We will provide our training materials to your staff in order to enable them to prepare students prior to the performance.

We will also contact the local domestic violence center and invite advocates, local domestic violence officers, and any other local agencies interested in participating in referrals for students. Our trained actors and a WCC staff member will travel to your site on the day of the performance.*

Immediately following the performance, we will lead a 30-minute questions/ answer period with the student audience. Our teen dating violence brochures will be distributed throughout the school.

* Schools/Agencies beyond the Greater North Shore area may also be subject to travel costs to be determined by WCC. Schools/Agencies outside of Massachusetts are responsible for round-trip travel (ground and/or air), overnight accommodations, and a meal stipend of $30 pp/pd.

For more Information

If you have any questions, or are interested in booking a performance, please call Lisa Williamson at WCC at 978-465-0999 x14

FACTS ABOUT SEXUAL ASSAULT

- The results of two nationwide studies suggest that:
  - 1.3 women are raped every 60 seconds in the United States
  - 78 women are raped every hour
  - 1,871 women are raped every day
  - 56,916 women are raped every month
  - 683,000 women are raped every year

  (Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center of the National Victim Center, 1992)
- 1 out of every 3 women will be raped in her lifetime.
- The rate of sexual assault in the United States is the highest of any industrialized nation in the world.

  (Reiso and Roth, 1983)
- According to the U.S. Department of Justice, African American women are almost twice as likely to be raped as white women.

  (Harlow, 1991)
- 78% of rapes involve a person the victim knew:
  - 9% husbands/ ex-husbands
  - 11% fathers/ stepfathers
  - 10% boyfriends/ ex-boyfriends
  - 29% other relatives/ friends/ neighbors

  (National Victim Center, 1992)
- Women between the ages of 16 and 24 were three times more likely to be raped than women in other age cohorts.

  (Harlow, 1991)
- 90% of all rapes are planned. In 87% of the cases the assailant either carried a weapon or threatened the victim with death if she resisted.

  Project on the Status and Education of Women. The Problem of Rape on Campus.
- 75% of men and 55% of women had been drinking alcohol or taken drugs prior to an acquaintance rape.

  Koss, M.A. (1988) Hidden Rape: Sexual Aggression and Victimization in a National Sample of Students in Higher Education. In A.W. Burgess (Ed.) Rape and Sexual Assault. New York, NY: Garland Publishing.
- In 1990, the number of rapes in this country reported to authorities exceeded 100,000 for the first time ever, and the rape rate has increased four times faster than the overall crime rate over the last 10 years.

  "Violence Against Women: the Increase of Rape in America." 1990.
- Women don't lie about rape. The FBI reports that false accusations account for only 2% of all reported sexual assaults. This is no higher than false reports for any other crime.

  Myths and Facts About Sexual Assault, National Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Harrisburg, PA, 1993.

North Shore Rape Crisis Center
131 Rantoul Street
Beverly, MA 01915
Business: (508) 927-4506 Hotline: (508) 922-8772 Fax: (508) 927-4507

Teen Dating Violence

What Parents Need to Know

MYTH "Oh, it's not that serious."

FACT More than one in ten teenagers experience physical violence in a dating relationship.

MYTH "It only happens to kids from bad homes."

FACT Dating violence can happen in all types of homes, and in families of all cultures, income levels, and educational backgrounds. Teen dating violence is NOT limited to families with a history of violence.

MYTH "It can't happen to my child!"

FACT Boys, as well as girls, can be victims of dating violence. It can occur in any type of relationship — straight, gay, lesbian, or bisexual.

WARNING SIGNS OF BEING A VICTIM OF VIOLENCE

Some of the following signs are just part of being a teenager. But, when these changes happen suddenly, or without an explanation, there may be cause for concern.

- Sudden changes in clothes or make-up.
- Bruises, scratches, or other injuries.
- Failing grades or dropping out of school activities.
- Avoiding friends.
- Difficulty making decisions.
- Sudden changes in mood or personality, becoming anxious or depressed, acting out, being secretive.
- Changes in eating or sleeping habits, avoiding eye contact, having 'crying jags' or getting 'hysterical.'
- Constantly thinking about dating partner.
- Using alcohol or drugs.
- Pregnancy — some teenagers believe that having a baby will help make things better; some girls are forced to have sex.

WARNING SIGNS OF A PARTNER WHO MAY BECOME VIOLENT

- Wants to get serious quickly — will not take NO for an answer.
- Is jealous and possessive — wants to pick the partner's friends and activities.
- Is controlling and bossy — makes all the decisions, does not take others' opinions seriously, uses put-downs when alone or with friends.
- Uses guilt trips — "If you really loved me, you would . . ."
- Blames the victim for what is wrong — "It's because of you that I get so mad."
- Apologizes for violent behavior — "I promise I'll never do it again."

DATING VIOLENCE CAN TAKE MANY FORMS:

- **Physical:** shoving, hitting, punching
- **Verbal:** yelling, screaming, put-downs
- **Emotional:** spreading rumors, lying, possessiveness
- **Sexual:** unwanted touching
- **Psychological:** manipulation, mind games, guilt tripping

Dating violence can even lead to rape and murder.

WHY TEENS DON'T TELL PARENTS OR FRIENDS ABOUT THE VIOLENCE

They are:

- afraid their parents will make them break up.
- embarrassed and ashamed.
- afraid of getting hurt.
- convinced that it is their fault or that their parents will blame them or will be disappointed.
- confused — they may think this is what a relationship is all about.
- afraid of losing privileges like being able to stay out late or use the car.

They:

- have little or no experience with healthy dating relationships.
- believe being involved with someone is the most important thing in their life.
- confuse jealousy with love.
- do not realize they are being abused.
- do not think friends and others would believe this is happening.
- have lost touch with friends.
- know that the abuser acts nice — sometimes.

TIPS FOR PARENTS

TIP It is never too early to teach self-respect. No one has the right to tell your teenager who to see, what to do, or what to wear. No one has the right to hit or control anyone else.

TIP Give your teenager a chance to talk. Listen quietly to the whole story.

TIP If you suspect that your teenager is already involved with an abusive partner:

- ▶ Tell your teenager you are there to help — not to judge.
- ▶ If your teenager does not want to talk with you, help your teenager find another trusted person to talk with.
- ▶ Focus on your child — do not put down the abusive partner. Point out how unhappy your teenager seems to be while with this person.

TIP If your teenager tries to break up with an abusive partner, advise that the break be definite and final. Support your teenager's decision and be ready to help.

TIP Take whatever safety measures are necessary:

- ▶ Have friends available so your teenager does not have to walk alone.
- ▶ Consider changing class schedules or getting help from the guidance counselor, school principal, or the police if necessary.

TIP Ask for teen dating violence prevention and intervention programs in your teenager's school.

DON'T DO THIS ▶

INSTEAD, DO ◀ THIS

WHAT YOU CAN SAY TO YOUR TEEN

- "I care about what happens to you. I love you and I want to help."
- "If you feel afraid, it may be abuse. Sometimes people behave in ways that are scary and make you feel threatened — even without using physical violence. Pay attention to your gut feelings."
- "The abuse is not your fault. You are not to blame, no matter how guilty the person doing this to you is trying to make you feel. Your partner should not be doing this to you."
- "It is the abuser who has a problem, not you. It is not your responsibility to help this person change."
- "It is important to talk about this. Many people who have been victims of dating violence have been able to change their lives after they began talking to others. If you don't want to talk with me, find someone you trust and talk with that person."

REMEMBER

The teen years are when sexual feelings develop. It is a time when dating starts and teenagers are experimenting with different types of relationships. These are the years when it is fun and exciting to meet someone new — and sad and difficult to break up. But, abuse has no place in a healthy relationship.

For additional information or help with teen dating violence, contact your doctor or call:

National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

To order additional copies of this card, please contact:

Massachusetts Medical Society
Public Health Services
1440 Main Street, Waltham, MA 02154

Phone: 1-800-322-2303

E-mail: dph@mms.org

This tip card is part of a series originated by R. Sege, MD, PhD, The Floating Hospital for Children and New England Medical Center/Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, and developed with the Massachusetts Medical Society's Committee on Violence, chaired by E. Alpert, MD, MPH, Boston University School of Medicine and Public Health.

Author: Carole A. Sousa

Co-Sponsored by the Massachusetts Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics and the Massachusetts Medical Society Alliance

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ROHYPNOL
"THE DATE RAPE DRUG"

What is Rohypnol?

- Also known as Ruffies, Roofies, Roche, R-2, Mexican Valium, rib and rope
- Rohypnol is the brand name of flunitrazepam, a tranquilizer which is a derivative of Valium.
- Rohypnol is 10 times more potent than Valium.

How does this drug effect a person?

- This drug produces sedative effects, including:
  - loss of consciousness
  - loss of short term memory (hours to days)
  - muscle relaxation
  - slowing of psychomotor performance
- Sedation occurs 15 to 30 minutes after administration of a white 2-mg tablet and lasts for approximately 8 hours.
- The biggest problem with this drug, is that it renders the rape victim **unable to remember events** making prosecution very difficult.
- The repeated abuse of Rohypnol can lead to physical and psychological dependence.
- High school students report the use of the drug as a cheap drunk and as a cure for alcohol hangovers.

How accessible is this drug?

- It cannot be legally distributed or bought in the United States for any reason, medical or otherwise. Legal use in foreign countries include treatment for insomnia, extreme anxiety, and as a pre-surgical sedative
- Rohypnol is very inexpensive, usually $2-$3 per pill, making it very popular among young people.
- It is typically sold in its original bubble packaging, conveying a sense of legality.
- The drug is commonly put into a persons drink, without their knowledge. This can be done at college fraternities, local bars, and house parties, to name a few.

How do you protect yourself?

- Get/ Fix/ Bring your own drink, and don't let it leave your sight.
- Accept drinks from closed/sealed containers only.
- If you leave your drink, or put it down, get a new one!

What does the law say?

- If Rohypnol is used in conjunction with a rape or sexual assault, the charge will be rape/sexual assault with a dangerous weapon.
- The penalty for this crime, is LIFE or any term of years in state prison. (Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 265, Section 22a)

NORTH SHORE RAPE CRISIS CENTER
131 RANTOUL ST. BEVERLY, MA 01915
Office (508) 927-4506 Hotline 1-800-922-8772

UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONDING TO PERPETRATORS OF TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

BEHAVIOR	*CHARACTERISTICS*	*DENIAL/EXCUSES*	*QUICK FIX MENTALITY*	*STRATEGIES/ INTERVENTIONS*
PATTERN OF ABUSIVE PHYSICAL VERBAL MENTAL OR SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	• Controlling • Self protective • Disrespectful of women and girls • Denies,excuses,minimizes and sidetracks their abusive behavior • Blames victim for the abuse • Intimidates • Claims ownership of partner • Degrades partner • Inconsistent, doesn't keep promises, unfaithful, lies • Harassment or threatening toward females • Possessive • Manipulative, is nice on occasion, guilt tripping, is negative • Makes accusations then retracts • Discredits partner to others • Quick fix mentality • Doesn't want to change • Violent • No fear of consequences • Engages in inappropriate physical contact with females • Poor school attendance, numerous suspensions, academic problems • Lack of empathy for victim • Involvement with younger partners • Pressures for sex • Alcohol/Drug use	• Minimizes frequency and severity of incident • Blames victim and diverts attention to the victims behavior • Denies incident or involvement in incident • Focuses on their feelings as an excuse for abusive behavior • Sees themselves as victim • Cites good intentions for abuse • Cites alcohol or drugs • Blames other problems • Claims loss of control	• Makes promises to change • Apologises • Gives gifts • Gets into an intervention program • Temporarily stops alcohol or drug use • Is nice or considerate for awhile • Bargaining • Points out her problems • Gives ultimatums • Withholds affection, attention • Has multiple relationships • Makes threats toward others close to the victim • Uses friends to pressure victim back into the relationship or to spy on victim • Sets up sexual games	• Build a working relationship • Communicate with and monitor behavior weekly • Acknowledge that getting help is positive • Provide outside resources • Work toward an understanding of abuse, sexual harassment, stalking, and rape • Form short and long term goals • Build an understanding of negative self talk and warning signs of abusive behavior • Ask specifically about the violent behavior • Ask about other controlling behavior • Connect cause, effect and consequences • Work on establishing positive values/identity • Work on problem solving/decision making skills • Work on substance abuse/gang prevention • Work on safe and responsible decision making around sex

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UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONDING TO VICTIMS OF TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

EVENT	*EFFECTS*	*BEHAVIORS/SURVIVAL TECHNIQUES*	*STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS*
VERBAL *MENTAL* *PHYSICAL* *SEXUAL* *ABUSE*	• Physical bruises or other signs of injury • Confusion • Difficulty making decisions • Social isolation • Depression • Hindering of social role achievement • Educational problems • Inability to follow through with goals • Angry outbursts • Withdrawal • Lowered self esteem • Fear • Guilt/Shame • Lack of self empathy	• Denial and minimization of abuse • Change in dress or make up to cover marks and bruises • Protective of perpetrator • Changing behavior to accommodate perpetrator • Hypervigilant of perpetrators moods • Resistant to getting "outsiders" involved • Fleeing • Secretive • Pregnancy • Retaliatory • Takes responsibility for abusers behavior • Substance abuse • Violence	• Assure victim of confidentiality and explain limits of confidentiality • Assess for danger to victim/ safety planning • Identify youth's strengths and courage in seeking help • Help victim to identify and name abusive behaviors by asking specific questions about abusive incidents • Form alliance with youth which addresses their concerns and yours • Empower youth by giving them the opportunity to set small achievable goals • Help victim identify abusers reasons for the abuse as excuses • Provide 24 hour resource numbers and legal information • Work on developing self esteem, undoing isolation, positive identity and values • Provide information on dynamics of abusive relationships and profiles of perpetrators

Flyer designed by Carole Sousa © 1996

For many of us home is a safe place. But for some, it is the most dangerous place on earth. In the United States, domestic violence kills more than ten (10) women every day. In 1995, in Massachusetts alone, a woman or child died every eight (8) days as a result of domestic violence. Moreover, the Department of Social Services reports that 80% of its caseload can be traced to domestic violence.

Domestic violence costs U.S. companies $4 billion a year in lost work time, increased health care costs, higher turnover rates and lower productivity. The crisis affects all of us from the living room to the board room.

The Batterers' Intervention Program is part of the Holy Family Hospital's commitment to ending domestic violence. The hospital's Family Violence Intervention, Research, and Education Program is a comprehensive approach to addressing intimate violence in an educational, pro-active, collaborative way. Program staff provide training, supervision, consultation, and intervention to agencies and individuals affected by domestic violence.

There is a fee for participation in the Batterers' Intervention Program. Although our program is certified by the Department of Public Health, we receive no funding and, therefore, depend on client fees to sustain the program. While the group fees (orientation & ongoing) are based on a sliding scale, the fee for the intake assessment is a flat fee of $100.00. Payment is expected at time of service unless other arrangements have been made.

"Women are 10 times more likely than men to be victims of violent crime in intimate relationships"
U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1994

F14

Please direct all referrals or questions to:

Family Violence Intervention, Research & Education Program

Holy Family Hospital and
Medical Center
70 East Street
Methuen, MA 01844

(508) 687-0156
Extensions 4236 and 4233

Douglas Gaudette, MA, LMHC
Program Manager

Ellen Ferland, LICSW
Assistant Program Manager

Caritas Christi • A Catholic Health Care System • Member

Batterers' Intervention Program

Holy Family Hospital and
Medical Center
70 East Street
Methuen, MA 01844

(508) 687-0156
Extensions 4233 and 4236
Fax (508) 688-7689

A program certified by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Program Philosophy

The Holy Family Hospital's Batterers' Intervention Program adheres to the philosophy that violence is intentional and originates in the mind of the individual who chooses to act. Moreover, we believe that battering is a system of abusive behaviors which is used to establish and maintain control. Our culture has sanctioned men's use of violence to maintain dominance in relationships with wives/partners. We believe that there are always alternatives to violence and that individual men can change if we hold them accountable for their behavior.

The foundation of our program is the safety of the partners of the participants in our program. Our objective is to teach perpetrators alternatives to coercive, dominating and violent behavior in intimate relationships in the hope of ending domestic violence. We will work to ensure collaboration with the criminal justice system, human service providers, health care professionals and victim advocates to end violence against women and children.

The Holy Family Hospital's Batterers' Intervention Program is a highly structured forty (40) week educational format which is embedded in a system of interactive dialogue, personal responsibility, and confrontation of beliefs and attitudes. We believe that education is never "neutral," and that batterers can learn to accept responsibility for their actions and change abusive behaviors. Lastly, we believe that nothing the victim does (or doesn't do) justifies the abuse.

"According to the Center for Disease Control, a woman is in nine (9) times more danger in her home than she is on the streets"

Program Goals

The didactic intervention that we use is a modified version of **Power & Control: Tactics of Men Who Batter**, an educational curriculum that was developed as part of the *"Domestic Abuse Intervention Project"* of Duluth, Minnesota. The curriculum can help batterers stop abusing their partners and other family members by achieving the following objectives.

- To help the participant understand that his acts of violence are a means of controlling the victim's actions, thoughts, and feelings by examining the intent of his acts of abuse and the belief system from which he operates.
- To increase the participant's willingness to change his actions by examining the negative effects of his behavior on his relationship, his partner, his children, his friends, and himself.
- To increase the participant's understanding of the causes of his violence by examining the cultural and social contents in which he uses violence against his partner.
- To provide the participant with practical information on how to change abusive behavior by exploring non-controlling and non-violent ways of relating to women.
- To encourage the participant to become accountable to those he has hurt, through his use of violence, by helping him to acknowledge his abuse and accept responsibility for its impact on his partner and others.

"22 to 35% of women who visit emergency rooms are there for injuries related to on-going abuse"
JAMA 1990

Program Design

Following an individual intake and evaluation, prospective participants meet for a four (4) to six (6) week orientation. During these sessions the central concepts to abuse and change are discussed, self-monitoring and goal-setting activities are presented and group rules are defined. Group members may enter the ongoing group session upon successful completion of the orientation group.

The ongoing educational component of our program consists of a thirty-six (36) week course. Each session is two (2) hours in length. The program is divided into nine (9) themes that are conceptually the basis of a healthy, egalitarian relationship. The nine (9) themes are: nonviolence, respect, support and trust, accountability, honesty, sexual respect, partnership, negotiation, and fairness.

Each theme is explored according to a four (4) week agenda of activities which encourage personal application of the concepts and concrete steps toward change. Participants use a "Control Log" to analyze abusive behavior observed in videotaped vignettes. After analyzing their own behavior, group members write a "Safety Plan" to identify specific changes they need to make.

Any successful intervention program must involve an interagency, community approach. It is essential that police, courts, women's programs, community agencies and batterers' programs collaborate to end domestic violence.

"Domestic violence is the leading cause of injuries to women between the ages of 15 to 44, more common than rapes, muggings, and car accidents combined"
U.S. Surgeon General, C. Everett Koop

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT

KEVIN M. BURKE
District Attorney

PARTNERSHIPS FOR VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Tel: (508) 745-6610
Fax: (508) 741-4971

Museum Place, One East India Square, Salem, Massachusetts 01970

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

RESOURCES AND CURRICULUM

Books:

Dating Violence: Young Women In Danger, edited by Barrie Levy: Seattle: Seal Press, 1991.

In Love and In Danger - A Teen's Guide to Breaking Free of Abusive Relationships, by Barrie Levy: Seattle: Seal Press, 1993.

Coping With Dating Violence, by Nancy Rue: The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 1989

Nobody told Me It Was Rape - A Parent's Guide for Talking With Teenagers about Acquaintance Rape and Sexual Exploitation, by Caren Adams and Jennifer Fay: Network Publications, 1984.

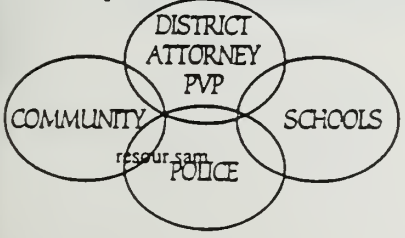
What Parents Need to Know About Dating Violence. Barrie Levy. Orders: 1-800-795-6198.

The Youth Relationships Manual. *Group approach promoting healthy relationships*. by David Wolfe. Orders 1-800-795-6198.

Curricula:

Preventing Teen Dating Violence - Five Session Curriculum for teaching Adolescents, by Carol Sousa, Lundy Bancroft and Ted German. Published by the Dating Violence Intervention Project, 1995. Call (617)868-8328.

Prevention Family Violence: A Curriculum for Adolescents, by Family violence Curriculum Project, 1984. Resource Center for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Assault, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, 150 Tremont Street, Boston, MA.



ZERO Tolerance For Violence In Schools, Homes And Communities

Skills for Violence Free Relationships. By Barrie Levy, 1984. Southern California Coalition of Battered Women, P.O. Box 5036. Santa Monica, CA.

Peer Leader Training Manual. by Carol Sousa, Lundy Bancroft. and Ted German. Published by the Dating Violence Intervention Project.

Top Secret - Sexual Assault Information for Teenagers Only. Jennifer Fay and Billie Jo Flerchinger, King County Sexual Assault Resource Center, P.O. Box 300, Renton, WA 98057.

Violence is a Choice - A Curriculum of Violence Prevention activities. By Susan H. Edwards and Maria Moscaritolo. South Shore Women's Center, 1989.

The Power to Chose - An Instructional Program on the Use of Power and Violence in Teenage Dating Relationships (A Teacher's Guide), by Denise Gamache and J.Pamela Weiner. Produced by the National Council of Jewish Women and Agency for Instructional Technology, 1988.

Prevention of Dating Violence - A Group Counseling Approach. Developed by Sandra K. Cox, Harbor House, Kankakee, IL.

Be Aware, Be Safe- Sexual Assault Prevention for S.E. Asian Teens. By Debbie Wong and Scott Wittet. King County Rape Relief. 1982.

Helping Teens Stop Violence. Hunter House Inc., Publishers P.O. Box 2914, Alameda CA 94501-0914. Orders 1-800-266-5592

Young Men's Work. Building Skills to Stop Violence. A ten session group program. By Paul Kivel and Allan Creighton. Orders: 1-800-328-0098.

Flirting or Hurting? A teacher's Guide on Student to Student Sexual Harassment in Schools. By Nan Stein and Lisa Sjostrom. Orders: (617)283-2510.

Bullyproof. A Teacher's Guide on Teasing and Bullying for use with fourth and fifth grade students. By Nan Stein and Lisa Sjostrom. Orders: (617)283-2510.

Video

Heart on a Chain: The Truth About Date Violence. Coronet/MTI Film and Video, 108 Wilmot Road, Deerfield, IL 60015, (800)77-2400.

Rough Love. National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, P.O. Box 18749, Denver, CO 80218, (303)839-1852

He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not. Womanshelter/Companeras, P.O. Box 6099, Holyoke, MA 01041, (413)538-9717.

When Dating Turns Dangerous. Sunburst Communications, P.O. Box 40, Pleasantville. NY 10570-0040, (800)431-1934.

Loves Hurts, Corvision Media, 1359 Barclay Blvd., Buffalo Grove, IL 60089 (800)537-3130.

Peer Power: Preventing Date Violence. Coronte/MTI Film an Video, 18 Wilmot Road. Deerfield, IL 60015 (800)777-2400.

Twisted Love. Produced by "In the Mix", (212)684-3904. 114 32nd Street, Suite 903, New York, New York, 10016.

In Real Life: Sexual Harassment in School. 24 minutes, Orders: 1(800)323-9084.

On Sexual Harassment:

Sexual Harassment and Teens: A Program for Positive Change. Susan Strauss with Pamela Espeland, 1992. Free Spirit Publishing, 400 First Avenue, North, Suite 616, Minneapolis. MN 55401 (612)338-2068.

Tune In To Your Rights: A Guide for Teenagers about Turning Off Sexual Harassment/ Agarra la Onda de tus Derechos (Acultrually-sensitive Spanish translation) P.E.O. 1005 School of Education. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. MI 48109.

Workshop G

The Restorative Justice Approach

The Restorative Justice Approach

Moderator:

Diane Juliar, Chief
Family and Community Crimes Bureau
Office of the Attorney General
1 Ashburton Place, 19th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-2200

Panelists:

Greg D. Richardson, Founder and Director
The Restorative Justice Institute
P.O. Box 16301
Washington, D.C. 20041-6301
(703) 404-1246

Richard Shire, State Legislative Liaison
MADD Massachusetts, Plymouth County Chapter
184 Wapping Road
Kingston, MA 02364-1340
(781) 585-1888

Coordinator:

Tracy Wadsworth, MOVA

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE INSTITUTE
POST OFFICE BOX 16301
WASHINGTON, DC 20041-6301
TELEPHONE 703/404-1246
FAX 703/404-4213

Greg D. Richardson is Director of the Restorative Justice Institute, a non profit organization that builds community by bringing authentic restorative justice to bear on the criminal justice system.

Greg has a law degree and a Master of Arts in public policy and administration from the University of Wisconsin. He currently serves as a member of the American Correctional Association's Restorative Justice Committee, the president of the National Community Sentencing Association, and the vice chair of the board of directors of a victim-offender mediation program in the District of Columbia. He has served on the board of directors of a program for victims of domestic violence, helped plan and coordinate efforts to add crime victims' rights amendments to state constitutions in four states, provided training on restorative justice for the National Organization for Victim Assistance and the National Victim Assistance Academy, appeared in virtually every news medium, and written numerous articles for professional and academic journals. Prior to founding the Restorative Justice Institute, Mr. Richardson practiced law as a criminal prosecutor and directed criminal justice reform efforts in Washington, DC and Chicago.

The **Restorative Justice Institute** provides services including training and technical assistance, policy development and analysis, program development and evaluation, and research in crime victim participation in the criminal justice process and other areas related to restorative justice. Their quarterly newsletter, **Full Circle**, is a valuable resource that features interviews, book reviews, and regular features that share information and stimulate thinking about crime victims and restorative justice. Encouraging and equipping people to provide meaningful opportunities for crime victims to participate in a criminal justice process that is designed to respond to their needs is one of the five strategic areas in which RJI focuses its efforts.

RJI has provided training on restorative justice issues for local groups, state associations, and regional and national conferences across the country. The founders helped developed the first correspondence course on restorative justice for university-level credit in the nation, and have developed and presented continuing legal education seminars on restorative justice.

RJI's effectiveness has been acknowledged by a $ 30,000 grant from the Center on Crime, Communities, and Culture of the Open Society Institute, a foundation of international philanthropist George Soros. RJI has also been recognized by a number of publications, including the Heritage Foundation's Policy Review and The Chronicle of Philanthropy.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Restorative justice is a different way of approaching and practicing criminal justice, based on a different understanding of crime and justice. The current criminal justice system defines crime and justice one way; restorative justice is based on different definitions. The current system is based on one set of principles; restorative justice is based on a different set of underlying principles. Because of those differences, the current system tends to rely on one set of responses to criminal behavior, while a restorative approach points in the direction of a different set of responses. The two sets are not mutually exclusive; there are significant overlaps. There are, though, important differences in the perspectives of the two approaches.

The underlying principles of restorative justice can be summarized in three basic tenets:

1. **Crime results in injuries to crime victims, the community, offenders, and the government the purpose of the criminal justice system should be to address and repair those injuries.**

The network of relationships between crime victims, the community, offenders, and the government is fundamental to restorative justice. Crime damages that network; understanding and responding to that damage is seen as the purpose of the criminal justice system. We will not catalogue all the possible injuries or needs of each of the parties; we will gain perspective with an overview of each party.

Crime Victim Injuries and Needs

The needs and injuries of crime victims fall into three broad categories:

PHYSICAL NEEDS and INJURIES

Crime victims may experience either property damage or bodily injury; both are personal. Both kinds of injury can be permanent, resulting in long-lasting reminders of the crime. Crime victims' homes may be damaged or affected in other ways. Crime scene procedures may involve damage which often results in at least short term dislocation. They may need help repairing damage or cleaning up the mess. Many crime victims are uncomfortable being in or around the crime scene until all traces of the crime have been removed. They often need assistance in feeling more secure, and may want to install new locks or alarm systems.

The harm may include the loss of things which are irreplaceable, such as family videotapes. Property losses may also hinder a crime victim's ability to perform other functions; the theft of an automobile may make it very difficult to get to a job. Some crime victims need basic provisions, such as shelter, food, or clothing.

Crime victims who suffer bodily harm often need medical attention, and many are permanently injured. Some people become crime victims when someone they love is lost as a result of crime. The survivors of a murder often experience medical problems because of the trauma of losing a loved one, and are reminded of the crime on special days such as birthdays and anniversaries.

FINANCIAL NEEDS and INJURIES

Crime victims often experience financial injuries and needs. This may be the direct result of a loss of money or property, or may be peripheral to the crime. Many crime victims do not have adequate financial resources or insurance to cover their medical or replacement costs, and many injuries result in short or long term inability to return to work. Financial loss may also affect crime victims' credit ratings or ability to meet their basic needs, such as shelter, food, and clothing.

Crime victims faced with these financial losses need to be made financially whole. They need to replace lost financial resources, cover their peripheral expenses, and have their property returned or replaced.

EMOTIONAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL and SPIRITUAL NEEDS and INJURIES

Many crime victims experience some emotional, psychological, or spiritual trauma as the result of their experiences. These injuries may be difficult to detect, and are easy to ignore or overlook. It is important to understand that these needs and injuries are as real to crime victims as physical and financial injuries, and often result in very serious damages.

Most crime victims experience a sense of personal violation. They may have had their personal space violated; lost personal items that are part of their identity such as photographs, keepsakes, and family heirlooms; or experienced physical violation.

Crime often lose their "sense of security." They may no longer feel safe, be overly concerned that what happened to them could happen again, and lose trust in people, the system, God, and themselves. They often feel "out of control." They need help regaining a sense of dignity, control and security. That help is often access to a forum in which to release anger and confusion, deal with self doubt, and develop a realistic sense of control; rather than blaming themselves for what happened to them or venting their feelings on their spouses or other family members. Crime victims often need an opportunity to discuss the spiritual and emotional aspects of their experiences with someone who will listen, and they have a need for hope.

Crime victims often express a need to resolve their relationship to the person who committed the crime against them. Many crime victims need to confront the offender in a secure environment and communicate directly the pain and injury they have experienced. Some crime victims need an opportunity to express some understanding and forgiveness to the offender.

Many crime victims need a formal role in the criminal justice process. They need to be informed about the process and kept aware of the status of their case at each stage. This participation can aid crime victims' recovery and sense of security. Crime victims also need an opportunity to tell their story and be taken seriously as a crime victim, and to pursue reparative interests such as restitution.

Injuries and Needs of the Community

Crime creates costs to the community. There are financial and time costs as well as social costs. Businesses, institutions, families, and individuals within the community must bear those costs, diverting valuable resources from important community goals.

Crime strains, and often breaks, relationships and harmony within the community; undermines community values; challenges community trust; and calls into question the community's ability to provide safety and security.

Community members become concerned that they, too, may be victimized. Community members may become wary and begin to withdraw from each other. They may become suspicious of other community members, misappropriate blame, and take individualistic steps to protect themselves and their own families. Vigilantism is one extreme example, but more often than not, community members install alarm systems and purchase firearms.

Communities need restored public safety and confidence. Feelings of violation need to be repaired, and trust between members of the community needs to be restored. Misappropriation of blame and apprehension within the community needs to be corrected. Community members need to feel realistically secure, and need to be encouraged to work together toward community goals.

Harmony within the community needs to be re-established. Relationships should be rebuilt or repaired. A sense of balance needs to be returned and a sense of fairness needs to prevail. Community values need to be reaffirmed.

Offender Injuries and Needs

The needs and injuries of offenders fall into three broad categories:

PHYSICAL NEEDS and INJURIES

Offenders may suffer physically as a result of crime. The physical injury may have occurred during the commission of the crime or the subsequent arrest. Offenders may have physical problems which led or contributed to the crime, such as drug or alcohol addiction or a sexual disorder. Offenders may need immediate or long term medical treatment and medication to help heal these injuries.

FINANCIAL NEEDS and INJURIES

Offenders may have financial problems which led or contributed to the crime. In addition, offenders may experience financial loss as a result of the crime. The loss may affect their ability to obtain basic necessities, such as food, shelter, and transportation, or to provide for their families. Offenders and their families may lose property, either through impoundment or because the property must be sold or mortgaged to pay legal expenses. Property may also be damaged in the commission of the crime or subsequent arrest.

Offenders often need assistance in developing good financial skills/habits; assistance in developing a budget or developing a plan for correcting a bad credit rating; and/or assistance in developing a plan for restitution. Offenders may also need assistance in developing good job skills/work ethic which could include assistance in obtaining proper job training, job seeking skills and job placement.

EMOTIONAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL and SPIRITUAL NEEDS and INJURIES

Offenders may experience emotional and psychological trauma as a result of their crimes, including guilt, anger, a sense of unfairness, hopelessness, and loss of control and direction. Some offenders become suicidal. Offenders often see no alternative to committing new crimes.

Offenders often experience a sense that there is a wall between them and the community. Offenders may also experience a sense of castigation and condemnation. They may feel that they will always have to settle for less because of what they have done.

Offenders may need assistance in channeling feelings of anger, frustration and a sense of hopelessness in appropriate ways; understanding the harm and injury caused by his/her crime; expressing remorse and deal with guilt; and/or meeting with the victim to ask for forgiveness.

Offenders need to be held accountable and encouraged toward changed behavior. They often need someone to model the changed behavior and support their efforts. They also need help envisioning a productive future which is different from their past experience.

Offenders' families often need assistance and nurturing, including friendship and emotional/spiritual assistance. Offenders are often separated from them and unable to nurture them. Children of offenders often need parenting, and the family as a whole needs information and the ability to participate.

Many offenders also experience spiritual trauma, questioning the moral authority in their lives.

Offenders' relationships with crime victims, the community, and the government are broken as a result of crime. Offenders need an opportunity to tell their story and listen to others, to be treated fairly, and to take action to make things right. This includes the opportunity to acknowledge the harm and injury of their crime, acknowledge their personal responsibility for those injuries, and take steps to help restore victims and the community; often through restitution, community service, and changed behavior. Offenders need to actively participate in deciding how to make things right. Offenders also need practical assistance in meeting their obligations to crime victims, the community, and their families.

The Role of Government

The government is a unique party within the criminal justice system. Its needs, injuries, and responsibilities are different from those of the other three parties. The primary focus of the government within criminal justice is to maintain order. The government exercises this role by restraining behavior.

There are two restraints of behavior: law and morality. The traditional role of the government has been to enforce morality and use the law to restrain behavior.

Though some of the roles, needs, and responsibilities of government and community may be congruent, it is important to avoid confusing the two. The community is a group of individuals which forms a basic human organization. The government supports the community, and individuals within the community, in their roles and relationships which maintain order. Two aspects of this order which are particularly important to criminal justice are 1) social control, and 2) fairness.

The government has assumed a very large role within the current criminal justice system, and the government's need to maintain order has become the dominant factor in that system. The process must not become so focused on the government that it replaces any of the other parties. When crime occurs, the governmental response is focused on maintaining order, and relies almost exclusively of removing the offending party from the community.

Injuries and Needs of the Government

When crime occurs there is "injury" to the government that should be repaired. In essence, the "injury" is the breakdown of the support structure designed to maintain order.

In order to perform its role, the government needs the authority and respect of the parties to take action to maintain social control, develop effective and efficient policies, and maintain fairness.

The government needs the fiscal support and responsible guidance about spending priorities. The government needs the active participation of crime victims, offenders, and the community in the process. It needs timely and accurate information from the other three parties, and it needs a forum to inform those parties.

2. Not only the government, but also crime victims, the community, and offenders should be actively involved in the criminal justice process at the earliest point and to the maximum extent possible.

The network of relationships between crime victims, the community, offenders, and the government is not limited to injuries and needs. The criminal justice process must also address the responsibilities between the parties.

We will not catalogue all the possible injuries or needs of each of the parties; we will gain perspective with an overview of each party.

Crime Victim Responsibilities

When a crime is committed, all of the parties are responsible to see that injuries are healed and needs are met. Within the framework of a restorative criminal justice system, crime victims have responsibilities to the community, offenders, and the government. Again, we will not catalogue all the possible responsibilities of each party; we will gain perspective with an overview.

Crime victims have a responsibility to actively participate in healing the injuries caused by crime. This participation can include communicating, telling their story, to the community, the government, and offenders. Their stories can serve as warnings to the community, information which helps shape government policy, and the real effects of crime which will help hold offenders accountable and motivate changes in their behavior. Crime victims' participation may include directly confronting offenders, expressing strong feelings and asking hard questions. Participation may also include listening as offenders tell their story, and accepting their remorse and the possibility of changes in their behavior. It may include involvement in developing a restoration plan or agreement.

Crime victims have a responsibility to accept assistance and support from the community and the government, and restitution from offenders.

Responsibilities of the Community

When a crime is committed, all of the parties are responsible to see that injuries are healed and needs are met. Within the framework of a restorative criminal justice system, the community has responsibilities to crime victims, offenders, and the government. Again, we will not catalogue all the possible responsibilities of each party; we will gain perspective with an overview.

The community has a responsibility to actively participate in healing the injuries caused by crime. The community is the primarily beneficiary of right relationships which are restored when the injuries caused by crime are healed.

The community is responsible to assist crime victims deal with the effects of what has happened to them, and to encourage and assist offenders to change their behavior. The community can hold offenders accountable for the practical consequences of their actions, provide opportunities for public acknowledgment of guilt and public forgiveness, and enable offenders to find ways to make things right. The community has a responsibility to motivate offenders to make restitution and perform meaningful community service.

The community has the resources to provide drug and alcohol treatment for offenders who need it, and medical treatment which many crime victims need. The community has the resources to ensure that crime victims and offenders have the opportunity to receive personal mentoring, life skills training, family support, and other assistance to restore them to right relationships within the community. The community can provide opportunities for meeting spiritual and emotional needs, and opportunities for mediation and reconciliation between crime victims, offenders, and the community.

Finally, the community has a responsibility to work with crime victims, offenders, and the government entities to restore right relationships and security to the community.

Offender Responsibilities

When a crime is committed, all of the parties are responsible to see that injuries are healed and needs are met. Within the framework of a restorative criminal justice system, offenders have responsibilities to crime victims, the community, and the government. Again, we will not catalogue all the possible responsibilities of each party; we will gain perspective with an overview.

Offenders are primarily responsible for the injuries and harm suffered by crime victims and the community. They have a responsibility to acknowledge their role in the crime which took place, communicate their remorse to crime victims and the community, seek their forgiveness, work to restore them, and refrain from committing new crimes against them in the future.

Offenders have a responsibility to listen to crime victims' and the community's perspective on their experiences, and actively work to regain their trust.

Offenders have a responsibility to acknowledge their situation and work to make it better. This may include developing a life plan, seeking and accepting treatment, participating in family or parent skill training, accepting a mentor, gaining education, or developing job skills.

Many offenders have a responsibility to provide for their families.

Responsibilities of the Government

The government is responsible for administering the criminal justice process with fairness, effectiveness, and efficiency; and for keeping crime victims, offenders, and the community informed about the process and the progress of specific cases through that process. It has a responsibility to share decision making with crime victims, the community, and offenders.

The government has responsibility for assisting the community and crime victims in promoting public safety through the prevention, deterrence, and control of wrongful behavior.

The government has a responsibility to help offenders understand and acknowledge personal responsibility for the effect that their actions have had on the other parties. It should provide mechanisms which personalize crime and help offenders understand that crime victims and the community have

suffered injuries which resulted from their actions. The government has a responsibility to promote the offender's acknowledgment of his guilt and to personally communicate their understanding of the harm and injury to crime victims and the community.

The government is responsible for facilitating opportunities for crime victims and offenders to meet and talk; personalizing crime, acknowledging injury, extending forgiveness and developing of plans to make things right. It also must assist offenders to take practical steps to make things right and assure that this is effectively accomplished. Restitution should be made to the crime victim and service to community wherever possible.

The government has a responsibility to facilitate and authorize drug and alcohol treatment, medical care, employment and job skill training, education, and family support opportunities for offenders and crime victims.

The government has a responsibility to respect the other three parties, and to assure adequate and fair representation for all parties within the criminal justice process. It has a responsibility to provide and facilitate participation in the system by the offender, assure fairness to both the victim and the offender, and hold the offender accountable for his actions. Further, it has the responsibility to assure equal protection and due process for all.

3. In promoting justice, the government is primarily responsible for preserving order, and the community is primarily responsible for establishing peace.

The government tends to focus its attention on preserving public order through police forces, courts, and correctional systems. The government has neither the authority nor the overriding interest in restoring right relationships between the parties. Reconciliation and reintegration can be accomplished only when the community becomes an active part of the process.

These tenets reflect the underlying principles of restorative justice. The tenets can be translated into general public policies, from which specific practices, programs, and procedures can be developed. The practices, programs, and procedures fit together to form a comprehensive restorative justice process.

Designing a Process

A restorative criminal justice process would be designed to actively include each of the four parties as early and as much as possible in each of the phases of the process. Crime victims, offenders, communities, and the government would have opportunities to meet their needs and responsibilities, and repair the injuries caused by crime. Communication between the parties would be essential in each phase of the process.

A. Law and Policy Making Phase

A restorative criminal justice process begins with the development of criminal justice policy and laws. The government maintains order and fairness, and authorizes each of the other parties to meet their own responsibilities.

Two significant developments are necessary to establish and maintain a restorative criminal justice process. First, restoration must be recognized as an accepted policy objective. In addition, government policy makers need to base decisions on insight and information from the other parties. Specific mechanisms are needed to actively involve crime victims, communities, and offenders in the policy and legislative process.

One such mechanism is the development of advisory boards to both executive and legislative offices and agencies which include community representatives and people who have been both crime victims and offenders within the previous several years. These boards could both respond to policy and legislative initiatives, and develop their own proposals. They would provide both practical insight from their own experiences and public support for restorative innovations.

In addition, government agencies can develop more extensive and accurate ways to measure and report restorative information that is often neglected in the current process. This includes numbers of victim-offender contacts, amounts of victim restitution paid, and examples of creative community approaches to restoration, among other facts.

B. A Law and Policy Enforcement Phase

The next phase of a restorative criminal justice process includes mechanisms for enforcing laws and policy in a restorative way. This includes both trying to prevent crime and responding when crime does take place.

Crime victims and the community have more active, vital roles in a restorative criminal justice process. Law enforcement agencies work with the community both to prevent crime and to respond when crime victims report their injuries. Steps are be taken to develop practical respect for the crucial roles which crime victims and communities have in the process, and to encourage victims and community members to participate. In addition, law enforcement agencies actively help meet the needs crime victims for assistance and information, and refer victims to additional resources.

Some mechanisms to put these concepts into practice already exist, such as community policing, community watch groups, and crime victim assistance agencies. In addition, a restorative law enforcement phase might include community and crime victim impact statements as part of initial police investigations and reports, to focus attention on community and victim issues from the beginning of a case. Encouraging crime victims or community members to be the formal complainant in criminal cases would also give them a more active role in the process.

C. An Adjudication Phase

The third phase of a restorative criminal justice process determines whether a crime has been committed and who has committed it. Because restorative justice views crime not only as the violation of a statute, but also as the causing of injuries and breaking of relationships, the adjudication phase of a restorative process is significantly different from the current system.

Crime victims and the community have more active, vital roles in a restorative criminal justice process. For example, the charging decision in a restorative process is not in the sole discretion of a prosecutor, but crime victims and the community work actively with prosecutors and law enforcement officers to make charging decisions. Crime victims and the community are also active participants, with prosecutors and defense attorneys, in disposition negotiations.

A restorative process includes adjudicatory options within the context of the community. These options may be less formal than the current trial process, and give the community, as well as the families of victims and offenders, opportunities to be actively involved. The focus of such options would be on enabling offenders, crime victims, and the community to describe the harm done to them, rather than on the more rigidly defined violation of a statute. The prosecution, defense, community, and crime victims could all be involved in making a decision to refer a specific case to a community adjudication option.

One way to put this into practice is the development of community justice boards consisting of crime victims, offenders, and community representatives within special justice districts. Appropriate cases are referred to these boards, which are authorized to either accept or reject them. The cases might be limited in terms of the nature of the charges, or the criminal history of the defendant. In addition, the boards might be limited to cases in which defendants have already admitted some participation in a crime, or in which their successful completion of the community justice process results in the clearing of the charge from their record. The boards are authorized to use a variety of community-based methods, such as mediation, arbitration, or intervention and shaming techniques, to determine the responsibility of the defendant. The boards could also respond to the injuries of crime victims when no charge is filed.

A restorative process also includes the more formal adjudicatory option of a trial, but that also reflects the restorative focus. The court process, presided over by a judge, involves the government, defendant, and crime victim as equal parties. Each party has the right to be represented, to present testimony and evidence, and to cross-examine the witnesses of the other two parties.

A restorative adjudication procedure, whether done through a formal trial option or one based in the community, would enable each of the interested parties to be active participants and help educate the community about crime and restoration.

D. A Sanction Phase

The fourth phase of a restorative criminal justice process determines how criminal conduct will be sanctioned in a restorative way. As in each of the earlier phases, a restorative process would rely on mechanisms which create new opportunities for communication and involvement between the parties, and recognize restoration as a goal of the process.

Crime victims, offenders, and the community have more active, vital roles in a restorative criminal justice process. For example, the sanction decision in a restorative process might not be in the sole discretion of a judge or jury, but crime victims and the community have opportunities to describe the harm done to them, or the right to participate in sentencing decisions.

One way to put this into practice would be through the community justice boards described in the adjudication phase. The boards could be authorized to apply and oversee a variety of community-based sanctions -- such as victim-offender (as well as offender-community and victim-community) mediation, crime victim restitution, community service, alcohol and other drug abuse treatment, employment training, education, or family intervention -- to help address the injuries caused by crime. Community justice boards could oversee residential sanction programs, or refer offenders for resentencing if incarceration is necessary. In addition, such boards could oversee probation and parole programs within their jurisdictions. The boards could also respond to the injuries of crime victims when no offender has been convicted.

There are cases in which incarceration is the most restorative sanction. In those cases, a restorative justice process includes prison industry programs which give offenders an opportunity to do meaningful work, develop strong job skills and a work ethic, earn money to provide for their families, and pay restitution to the victims of their crimes. Alcohol and other drug abuse treatment, employment training, and education are available to help restore offenders and their communities. Some offenders who are incarcerated could also be allowed to participate in community service programs outside the institutions. In addition, community groups would be actively involved with groups of offenders within institutions.

When offenders who are incarcerated begin their reentry into the community, they could serve a period of parole supervised by a community justice board.

Conclusion

Restorative justice is not just a set of programs that balances the needs and interests of offenders. Authentic restorative justice is a comprehensive approach to crime and justice that is based on underlying principles and focused on meeting the needs and responsibilities created by crime.

Workshop H

Strong at the Broken Places: Resiliency in the Lives of Trauma Survivors

Strong at the Broken Places: Resiliency in the Lives of Trauma Survivors

Moderator: Heidi Urich, Executive Director
Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance
100 Cambridge Street, Room 1104
Boston, MA 02202

Presenter: Linda Sanford, Therapist, Writer and Director
Forensic Interventions
Newton Highlands, MA
(617) 527-9793

Coordinator: Nicole Gill, MOVA

TRAUMA OF VICTIMIZATION

- In 1996, a violent crime occurred every 19 seconds and someone was murdered every 27 minutes in the United States. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1997.)
- The estimated number of personal crime victimizations in the nation was 9.4 million in 1996. (Ringel, 1997.)
- An estimated five out of six people will be victims of either completed or attempted violent crimes at least once in their lives. (Koppel, 1987).

Overview

The trauma of victimization is a direct reaction to the aftermath of crime. Crime victims suffer a tremendous amount of physical and psychological trauma. The primary injuries victims suffer can be grouped into three distinct categories: physical, financial and emotional. When victims do not receive the appropriate support and intervention in the aftermath of the crime, they suffer "secondary" injuries.

The physical injury suffered by victims may be as apparent as cuts, bruises, or broken arms and legs. However, it is not uncommon for victims to be fatigued, unable to sleep, or have increased or decreased appetites. Many victims believe that the stress caused by victimization endangers them to physical problems later in life. Victims and survivors suffer financially when their money or jewelry is taken, when their property is damaged, when their medical insurance does not cover all expenses, and when they must pay funeral costs. The primary emotional injuries of victimization cause both immediate and long-term reactions to victims, their loved ones and, sometimes, their friends.

Dr. Morton Bard, co-author of The Crime Victim's Book, has described a victim's reaction to crime as the crisis reaction. Victims will react differently depending upon the level of personal violation they experience and their state of equilibrium at the time of victimization. Victims of non-violent crimes -- such as theft -- may experience less of a personal violation than victims of violent crimes, however, that is not always the case. Homicide is the ultimate violation for a crime victim, and leaves behind the victim's survivors to experience the personal violation. All people have their own "normal" state of equilibrium. This normal state is influenced by everyday stressors such as illness, moving, changes in employment, and family issues. When any one of these changes occur, equilibrium will be altered, but should eventually return to normal. When people experience common stressors and are then victimized, they are susceptible to more extreme crisis reactions. There are certain common underlying reactions that a victim will undergo either in the immediate hours or days after the crime. Frequent responses to a

criminal victimization include, but are not limited to: shock; numbness; denial; disbelief; anger; and, finally, recovery.

Shock and Numbness

Shock and numbness are usually considered a part of the initial stage of the crisis reaction. Victims are faced with a situation beyond their control, and some may almost immediately go into shock and become disoriented for a while.

Victims may experience what is referred to as the "fight or flight" syndrome. The "fight or flight" syndrome is a basic automatic physiological response that individuals have no control over. Because many victims do not understand this response, and their lack of control over it, they do not understand why they fled instead of fought, and vice versa. A woman who takes a self-defense course may blame herself when confronted with an attacker because she is unable to put into practice what she has learned. A man may be criticized, or not believed, if he did not fight back when confronted. To question a victim's response to a criminal incident is to inflict a second injury on that crime victim and can cause emotional harm.

In many instances, physical and emotional paralyses occur whereby the victim is unable to make rational decisions such as reporting the incident to the police or obtaining medical attention. The individual loses control, feels vulnerable, lonely, and confused; the sense of self becomes invalidated.

Denial, Disbelief and Anger

In this phase, victims' moods will fluctuate. As Steven Berglas states in his article "Why Did This Happen to Me?", victims almost always think, "This could not have happened to me!" or "Why did this happen to me?" Many will replay the disturbing event by dreaming, having nightmares or even fantasies about killing or causing bodily harm to the offender. Survivors or homicide victims may even express anger at their loved one, believing that if the victim had done something differently, he or she would not have been killed. During this period, victims must contend with a variety of stressful emotions, such as fear, despair, self-pity, and even guilt and shame for their anger and hostility.

Recovery

If victims are to recover form the traumatic event, it is crucial that they are provided with the proper support during the initial impact stage and throughout the criminal justice process. Immediate crisis intervention is needed. Trained crisis intervenors should inquire about the victim's welfare by asking if they feel safe, assuring victims that they are safe if that is true, and determining if they are in need of medical attention. Victims will often blame themselves for the crime. The crisis intervenor needs to assure the victim that they were not at fault. If these initial and crucial steps are missing, the trauma can have long-term effects on the healing and recovery process. After experiencing the initial traumatic reactions to victimization, victims will most likely undertake the task of rebuilding their equilibrium. Their lives will never be the same, but they begin to regain some form of control and a sense of confidence.

Every victim's experience is different, and the recovery process can be extremely difficult. It can take a few months or years -- or an entire lifetime -- depending upon the variables involved. For instance, if an individual has suffered from other traumatic incidents prior to the victimization -- such as the death of a close relative or friend -- his or her initial emotional reaction, reorganization and recovery might be different from someone who is experiencing victimization for the first time. The road to recovery is very

similar to a roller-coaster with unexpected "ups and downs." This is why crisis intervention and supportive counseling play a significant role in helping victims recover.

If victims have difficulty rebuilding or finding a new equilibrium, they may suffer from a long-term crisis reaction or from posttraumatic stress disorder. Victims never completely forget about the crime. The pain may lessen and even subside, but their lives are changed forever. Victims who suffer from long-term crisis reactions can be thrown back into the initial crisis reaction by what are known as "triggers." Many victims will have particular triggers that remind them of their victimization, such as sights, smells, noises, birthdays, holidays or the anniversary of the crime.

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) was first applied to military veterans who experienced psychological trauma while serving in combat. Researchers are now applying this syndrome to crime victims. Being a victim of crime does not necessarily mean that an individual will develop PTSD. If victims receive appropriate crisis intervention, the chances of developing PTSD are reduced.

Some recognizable symptoms of PTSD are:

- Sleeping disorders/continued nightmares;
- Constant flashbacks/intrusion of thoughts;
- Extreme tension and anxiety;
- Irritability/outbursts of anger;
- Non-responsiveness or lack of involvement with the external world;
- Prolonged feelings of detachment or estrangement of others; and
- Memory trouble.

PTSD is a very complicated diagnosis and the presence of any of the above-mentioned symptoms does not mean that a person is suffering from PTSD. This INFOLINK bulletin does not provide the proper forum for a complete review. For a more detailed discussion of this topic, refer to "Posttraumatic Stress Disorder," INFOLINK Bulletin, No. 34.

Secondary Injuries

Victims not only have to struggle with primary injuries in the aftermath of the crime, but they must also battle with the "secondary" injuries. Secondary injuries are injuries that occur when there is a lack of proper support. These injuries can be caused by friends, family and most often by the professionals victims encounter as a result of the crime. Law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, social service workers, the media, coroners, clergy, and even mental health professionals can cause secondary injuries. Those individuals may lack the ability or training to provide the necessary comfort and assistance to the victim. Often, those individuals blame the victim for the crime. Failing to recognize the importance of the crime or to show sympathy can be damaging to the victim's self-worth and recovery process.

Interaction with the Criminal Justice System

Perhaps the most agonizing experience for victims involves dealing with the criminal justice system if and when an offender is apprehended. At this level, the crime is considered to have been committed against the state, and victims become witnesses to the crimes. This procedure is very difficult for the crime victim to understand and come to terms with, because in the victim's mind, he or she is the one who has suffered emotionally, physically, psychologically and financially. At this stage of the process, a victim can sometimes feel that he or she is losing complete control because he or she is not directly involved in the prosecution or sentencing of the offender.

However, participation in the criminal justice system can aid victims in rebuilding their lives. If victims are kept well-informed about the criminal proceedings and feel that they have a voice in the process, they will feel that they are a part of a team effort. This added effort enables victims to understand the judicial process and helps to return to them a sense of control to their lives and circumstances.

Conclusion

In order to have a better understanding of the aftermath of criminal victimization, we must begin to accept the reality that crime is random, senseless and can happen to anyone regardless of the precautions that are taken to prevent being victimized. We must also understand that a victim's life is turned upside down when he or she becomes a victim of crime. In order to help victims learn to trust society again and regain a sense of balance and self-worth, we must educate all those who come in contact with victims and survivors. With proper training, all professionals will be better able to assist victims in dealing with the aftermath and trauma of victimization.

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For additional information, please contact:

National Crime Victims Research & Treatment Center
Medical University of South Carolina
171 Ashley Avenue
Charleston, SC 29425
(803) 792-2945

National Institute of Mental Health
Department of Health and Human Services
Park Lawn Building, Room 10C-24
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-3728

National Self-Help Clearinghouse
25 West 43rd Street, Room 620
New York, NY 10036
(212) 642-2944

The Spiritual Dimension in Victims Services
P.O. Box 6736
Denver, CO 80206
(303) 333-8810

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POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD)

Introduction

Stress reactions are the normal response to a traumatic event. Criminal victimization can cause both short-term and long-term stress reactions in victim survivors. When a person survives a catastrophic crisis such as violent crime, there may be residual trauma and stress reactions for years. Many persons who experience long-term stress reactions continue to function at an optimal level. Those who are unable to function at a normal range, or have difficulties in one or more areas, may be suffering from Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). PTSD can occur at any age, including childhood.

Survivors of crime, whether they are direct victims or the family members of direct victims, will experience a variety of emotional consequences. Dr. Morton Bard (1986) has described a victim's reaction to crime as the crisis reaction. Victim survivors will react differently depending upon the level of personal violation they experience and their state of equilibrium at the time of their victimization.

All people have their own "normal" state of equilibrium. This normal state is influenced by everyday stressors such as illness, moving, changes in employment and family issues. When any one of these changes occurs, equilibrium will be altered, but should eventually return to normal. When people experience common stressors and are then victimized, they are susceptible to even more extreme crisis reactions.
After experiencing the initial traumatic reactions to victimization, victim survivors will most likely undertake the task of rebuilding their equilibrium. Their lives will never be the same, but they begin to regain some form of control and a sense of confidence. Every victim survivor's experience is unique. Often their recovery process can be difficult, and depending upon the variables involved, it can take a few months, years or sometimes an entire lifetime.

If victim survivors have difficulty rebuilding or finding a new equilibrium, they may suffer from the long-term crisis reaction known as PTSD, which was first applied to military veterans who experienced psychological trauma after serving in combat. It is now the diagnosis that mental health professionals apply to persons who have suffered severe trauma in their lives and have developed certain symptoms as a result. Over the last fifteen years, PTSD has come to be applied to the experience of many crime victims.

Being in crisis does not mean victim survivors will develop PTSD, but if victims do not have the opportunity to work through their crises and begin to heal, their chances of developing PTSD are increased. Conversely, if victim survivors receive appropriate crisis intervention and counseling, the chances of developing PTSD are reduced.

Definition of PTSD

PTSD is defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition (DSM-IV) (1994) at Section 309.81. This disorder is described as occurring when a person has been exposed to an extreme traumatic stressor in which both of the following were present:

1. The person directly experienced an event or events that involved actual or threatened death or serious

injury, or other threat to one's physical integrity; or the person witnessed an event or events that involved death, injury, or a threat to the physical integrity of another person; or the person learned about unexpected or violent death, serious harm, or threat of death or injury experienced by a family member or other close associate; and

2. The person's response to the event or events must involve intense fear, helplessness or horror (note: in children, the response must involve disorganized or agitated behavior).

According to the DSM-IV, traumatic events that are experienced directly include, but are not limited to, violent personal assault (such as sexual assault, physical attack, robbery, mugging, etc.), being kidnapped or taken hostage, terrorist attack, torture, natural or man-made disasters, or severe automobile accidents. For children, sexually traumatic events may include developmentally inappropriate sexual experiences without threatened or actual violence or injury. Witnessed events include, but are not limited to, observing the serious injury or death of another person due to violent assault, accident, or disaster or unexpectedly witnessing a dead body or body parts. Events experienced by others that are learned about include, but are not limited to, violent personal assault, serious accident, or serious injury experienced by a family member or a close friend; learning about the sudden, unexpected death of a family member or a close friend; or learning that one's child has been the victim of a violent criminal act. The disorder may be especially severe or long-lasting when the stressor is of human design (e.g., rape or torture). The likelihood of developing PTSD may increase as the intensity of, and physical proximity to, the stressor increase.

For a diagnosis of PTSD, the traumatic event is then persistently re-experienced in at least one of the following ways:

1. Recurrent, and intrusive, distressing recollections of the event, including images, thoughts or perceptions (note: in young children, repetitive play may occur in which themes or aspects of the trauma are expressed);

2. Recurrent distressing dreams of the event during which the event is replayed (note: in young children, there may be frightening dreams without recognizable content);

3. Acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring, including a sense of reliving the experience, illusions, hallucinations and dissociative flashback episodes lasting from a few seconds to a number of hours, and including those episodes that occur upon awakening or when intoxicated (note: in young children, trauma-specific reenactment may occur);

4. Intense psychological distress at exposure to internal or external cues (triggers) that symbolize or resemble an aspect of the traumatic event, including anniversaries of the trauma; and/or

5. Physiological reactivity upon exposure to internal or external cues (triggers) that symbolize or resemble an aspect of the traumatic event (e.g., a woman who was raped in an elevator breaks out in a sweat when entering any elevator).

PTSD also involves the persistent avoidance of stimuli associated with the trauma and numbing of general responsiveness (not present before the trauma), as indicated by at least three of the following:

1. Efforts to avoid thoughts, feelings or conversations associated with the trauma;

2. Efforts to avoid activities, places or people that arouse recollections of the trauma;

3. Inability to recall an important aspect of the trauma (psychogenic amnesia);

4. Markedly diminished interest or participation in significant activities (note: in young children, loss of recently acquired developmental skills such as toilet training or language skills may occur);

5. Feelings of detachment or estrangement from others;

6. Restricted range of affect or reduced ability to feel emotions (e.g., unable to have loving feelings); and/or
7. Sense of a foreshortened future (e.g., does not expect to have a career, marriage, children, or even a long life span).

Most of these persistent avoidance of stimuli and diminished responsiveness to the external world usually begin soon after the traumatic event and are referred to as psychic numbing. This is an automatic reflex reaction in which the mind virtually shuts down to protect the survivor's psyche from further trauma, thus allowing the victim survivor to do what is necessary in order to survive and function.
PTSD also involves persistent symptoms of increased arousal (not present before the trauma), as indicated by at least two of the following:

1. Difficulty falling or staying asleep;
2. Irritability or outbursts of anger;
3. Difficulty concentrating or completing tasks;
4. Hypervigilance; and/or
5. Exaggerated startle response.

For a clinical diagnosis of PTSD, symptoms in all three of these areas must be present at the same time for a period of at least one month and the disturbance for the individual from these symptoms causes clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational or other important areas of functioning. For example, phobic avoidance of situations or activities that resemble or symbolize the original trauma may interfere with interpersonal relationships and lead to marital conflict, broken relationships, or loss of a job. These relationship problems may also arise from the fact that a victim survivor suffering from PTSD may alternate between intense anger, irritability and sadness, to the point of being unable to feel or express any emotions at all. This may lead to family members and friends feeling that the survivor does not care for them or is indifferent to their concerns. Also, if other people died or suffered during the traumatic event, victim survivors may feel extreme guilt for surviving when others did not and tend to withdraw and detach themselves from those around them.

PTSD is diagnosed acute if the duration of the symptoms is less than three months and chronic if the duration of symptoms is three months or more. PTSD is diagnosed as being with delayed onset if the onset of symptoms is at least six months after the traumatic event. Symptoms of PTSD can take a long time months or sometimes years to manifest themselves. Experiencing any or all of these symptoms does not mean you are "crazy," but that you are suffering the normal effects of trauma brought on by an abnormal event. However, if you experience any of these symptoms, we urge you to consult a professional.

Trigger Events for Crime-Related PTSD
Many victims may continue to re-experience crisis reactions over long periods of time. Crisis reactions can be "triggered" by certain events (National Organization for Victim Assistance, 1992). Most victim survivors eventually recover and their symptoms gradually diminish and disappear, though certain situations, sights, sounds and/or smells may trigger an unwanted memory of the traumatic event or an actual flashback experience. Those who suffer PTSD flashbacks experience intense feelings of fear which may lead to a panic attack, in which the heart races, the throat tightens, or the person becomes physically ill. During a flashback, the survivor relives the unresolved, intense fear of the traumatic event. Trigger events (or cues) may be internal or external, may be different for different victims, and may include:

1. *Identification of the assailant.* A 20 year-old was accompanied by her father to lineups for two years following the murder of her 12 year-old sister, which she witnessed. When she identified the murderer, she became physically ill and required hospitalization.
2. *Sensing.* Individuals may see, hear, touch, smell or taste something similar to something that they were

acutely aware of during the traumatic event. A 32 year-old who had to identify her sister's body after a brutal murder lost 24 pounds of body weight. She could not eat because she constantly experienced the smell and taste of the blood seen in her sister's mouth at the time of the identification.

3. *Anniversaries of the event.* The date, time and hour of a traumatic event is imprinted on long-term memory. On these dates, it is not unusual to have as severe a reaction as that experienced at the original occurrence. Feelings of fear and vulnerability can then predominate.
4. *Holidays and other important family life events.* If the crisis event occurred in close proximity to or on a holiday, this becomes an additional trigger and victims may re-experience crisis reactions on these days. Parents may re-experience feelings of loss when, for example, they see friends of their murdered child graduate from high school or college, get a job or start a family.
5. *Hearings, trials, appeals and other criminal justice proceedings.* Victims and their families and friends have to relive the facts of the crime all over again during each proceeding. After a number of years, the lack of knowledge expressed about the victim as a person creates additional stress. The criminal justice system is a constant chronic stressor for victim survivors.
6. *Media articles about a similar event.* Articles may draw a victim survivor's attention like a magnet even when the person knows he or she will react adversely. The human mind continuously seeks to comprehend what has happened and why, thus being unconsciously drawn to crime-related media articles and programs.

PTSD sufferers will begin to avoid things or situations that trigger memories or flashbacks of the traumatic event. If untreated, the victim survivor's daily life may gradually be dominated by attempts to avoid situations that remind him or her of the event.

Secondary Victimization

Long-term stress reactions are often exacerbated by the very systems as well as those who work in the systems that were designed to assist people in times of crisis. This has been labeled the second injury or the secondary victimization, and has been proven to be more psychologically damaging to victim survivors than the original traumatic event (NOVA, 1992). Sources of secondary victimization may include, but are not limited, to:

- The criminal justice system;
- The media;
- Family, friends, co-workers, employers and acquaintances;
- Clergy;
- Hospital and emergency room personnel;
- Medical and mental health professionals;
- Social service workers;
- Victim service providers;
- School guidance counselors, teachers, educators; and/or
- The victim compensation system.

Risks of PTSD for Victims

Crime has both an immediate and long-term psychological impact. Considerable scientific evidence is emerging that indicates many victims of crime suffer severe psychological trauma that is long-term in nature, thus placing them at a relatively high risk of developing PTSD as a result of their victimization. The sheer numbers of crime victims with major crime-related mental health problems makes this a major health issue for communities and

the nation.

A 1987 National Institute of Justice study about lifetime criminal victimization experience, crime reporting and the psychological impact of crime victimization found that 28 percent (28%) of all crime victims subsequently developed crime-related PTSD and 7.5 percent (7.5%) still suffered from PTSD at the time of assessment (Kilpatrick, Saunders, Veronen, Best & Von, 1987). This was particularly noteworthy given that, for those victims involved in this study, the mean length of time post-victimization for all crimes was 15 years and that these victims were not actively seeking treatment.

Findings from a South Carolina study (Kilpatrick & Tidwell, 1989) indicated that PTSD levels were even much higher among victims and families who had high exposure to the criminal justice system, with 51 percent (51%) of all crime victims assessed having developed crime-related PTSD and 24 percent (24%) still suffering from PTSD at the time of assessment. Results of this study also indicated that, of all the victimizations surveyed, direct victims of sexual assault and aggravated assault and family members of homicide victims were the most likely to develop crime-related PTSD.

Another South Carolina study concerning the mental health needs of violent crime victims (Kilpatrick, Tidwell & Saunders, 1988) conducted a pilot study to determine whether or not a substantial number of patients unidentified as crime victims were being treated in a representative mental health center and to evaluate the efficacy of implementing a new screening procedure that would identify crime victims at intake. Researchers reviewed one month's intakes at a representative county mental health center to determine the proportion of cases with documentation of a crime victim history. Next, the center's staff were trained to administer a lifetime victimization screening form to all intake patients and did so during one month. The proportion of intake patients with a crime victimization history identified during the post-training period was compared to the proportion found in the pre-training period. Pre-training intake records of adult patients indicated that 29 percent (29%) had been victims of severe physical abuse, sexual abuse, or had a close relationship to a homicide victim. Following the implementation of the lifetime victimization screening form by intake workers, 72 percent (72%) of the patients screened were determined to have been crime victims. Obviously, the current and future mental health needs of crime victims should be a major concern of victim service providers, mental health providers and communities.

The recent National Women's Study Rape in America (National Victim Center & Crime Victims Research & Treatment Center, 1992), which was funded by the National Institute of Drug Abuse, assessed a national probability sample of 4,008 adult women and found that 13 percent (13%) had been the victim of at least one forcible rape in their lifetime, 0.7 percent (0.7%) had been forcible raped in the past year, and nearly 31 percent (31%) of all those who had been a victim of a forcible rape had developed rape-related PTSD. At the time of the assessment, more than one in ten of the rape victims currently suffered from rape-related PTSD. Based on the 1990 U.S. Census Bureau estimates that there are approximately 96.3 million adult women in the United States age 18 or older, the findings of this study estimate that 3.8 million American women have had rape-related PTSD and 1.3 million American women currently have rape-related PTSD. Finally, if 683,000 women are raped each year as this study indicates, then approximately 211,000 will develop rape-related PTSD each year. Again, this is clearly a major health issue for victims, service providers and communities.

Findings of a 1990 study on the impact of homicide on surviving family members (Kilpatrick, Amick & Resnick, 1990) indicated that, regardless of the specific character of the crime, almost one in four (23.4%) develop homicide-related PTSD after the death of their loved one. The study estimated that approximately 255,000 American adults currently have homicide-related PTSD. On the basis of this high base rate, the researchers recommended that all cases of homicide victim survivors, especially those having contact with the criminal justice system, should be screened for the presence of homicide-related PTSD and provided with competent counseling referrals.

Clinical thanatologist Lula Redmond (1989) has found that homicide survivors may present symptomatic

behaviors characteristic of PTSD for up to five years following the murder of a loved one. In her training curriculum for clinicians, one of the requirements is to assess each homicide victim survivor by the PTSD diagnostic criteria. Seasoned therapists who have been in practice for years report amazement at the benefits of using this descriptive means of assessment. Redmond strongly recommends victim counselors become familiar with and use the PTSD diagnostic criteria with all victims in crisis.

Recovery Process

Just because a victim survivor presents symptoms of PTSD does not mean the survivor has PTSD since the symptomatic behavior, when relieved, may not develop into a confirmed long-term diagnosis of PTSD. To further clarify this, all victim survivors will present the symptoms at the time of the crisis incident, but not all will develop the long-term diagnosis of PTSD. If the psychological trauma is dealt with as soon as possible following a violent crime, then the severity, duration and frequency of the victim survivor's emotional reactions may be ameliorated and the risk of developing a long-term diagnosis of PTSD is diminished (Williams, 1987).

In the resolution of trauma, the victim survivor progresses in his or her comprehension of the meaning of the crisis and then integrates the trauma into their psyche. The degree of trauma affects the length of time it will take for a survivor to move through the process of healing and recovery that follows a major traumatic event. But in all cases, victim survivors should be prepared for the work it will take for them to readjust their lives Not every victim survivor is able to do this on their own, but needs the assistance of a professional who is trained in working with crisis trauma survivors. Unfortunately, in some segments of our society there is still some social stigma associated with the use of mental health services, but a well-trained counselor or therapist can help a victim survivor through the psychological trauma by using some standard therapeutic techniques. The most important thing you can do if someone you care for suffers from symptoms of crime-related PTSD is to help him or her get professional help.

Survivors should be prepared that although the psychological effects of a catastrophic trauma can be alleviated, they may not always be cured (Young, 1992). Even survivors who reconstruct new lives and who achieve a level of normality and happiness in their lives will find that new life events may trigger the memories and reactions to the trauma in the future. But with effective treatment, survivors can learn to control many of the symptoms of anxiety and depression, and so function more productively (Williams, 1987). Stress reactions to a traumatic event can last for years; therefore, appropriate counseling is a necessity.

Therapy for PTSD varies widely, but often includes a program of working through the traumatic event with the guidance of a caring professional trained in crisis counseling. Such a therapist or counselor can help the victim survivor restructure the fragments of their lives, understand and accept some irrevocable changes brought about by the trauma, reopen channels of feeling that may have been repressed, and learn to manage the impact of distressing, invasive thoughts or flashbacks.

We urge victim survivors to seek counseling if the following symptoms begin to cause stress or trouble in their daily lives:

- rage;
- fear;
- restlessness;
- cynicism;
- irritability;
- sleeplessness;
- hypervigilance;
- suspicion of others;
- extreme fatigue;
- severe depression;
- inability to concentrate;

•unwillingness to trust anyone;
•a wish to withdraw from everything;
•significant increase/decrease in food; and
•use of sedatives/alcohol to cope with stress.

Processing the overall impact of the traumatic event on one's life is another phase in the process of recovery. Victim survivors need to assign some meaning to what they have been through, in order to understand it in some way and be able to move on. Charles Figley (1986), an expert on traumatic stress and recovery, claims that after a period of feeling safe, survivors seek to answer five basic questions that will help them make some sense of the traumatic event:

1. What happened to me?
2. How did it happen?
3. Why me?
4. Why did I react as I did?
5. What will I do in another catastrophe?

A survivor's support group of family and friends, along with trained professionals, can guide their efforts by helping them find insights, correct misconceptions, avoid self-blame, and prepare for the future. Time and support are extremely beneficial in helping survivors gradually regain equilibrium. Encouragement and patience are invaluable in helping restore their confidence and begin their recovery.

Healing from trauma is always a gradual and demanding process. It can also be a positive challenge, and a time for new learning and growth a time for reestablishing a sense of self that includes pride in the achievement of survival, newfound strength and purpose. People are usually powerless in preventing their own victimization, but they can be powerful in coping with its consequences and in working through the recovery process.

Conclusion

Crime has a persistent impact on the psychological functioning of many victims. Due to the high-risk for victim survivors of developing crime-related PTSD, mental health referrals and services for crime victims should be a primary concern and component of all victim assistance programs and systems. One of the key recommendations of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime Final Report (1982) stated:

> The mental health community should work with public agencies, victim compensation boards and private insurers to make psychological treatment readily available to crime victims and their families.

This issue remains a major concern and challenge in every community around the country.

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Koczera, Robert (D-New Bedford)	43	2030
Koutoujian, Peter (D-Newton)	33	2060
Kujawski, Paul (D-Webster)	254	2220
Kulik, Stephen (D-Worthington)	167	2692
Landers, Patrick III (D-Palmer)	236	2430
Lane, Harold (D-Holden)	473G	2070

		722-
Larkin, Peter (D-Pittsfield)	236	2430
LeDuc, Stephen (D-Marlboro)	38	2470
LeLacheur, Edward (D-Lowell)	450	2582
Lepper, John (R-Attleboro)	548	2803
Lewis, Jacqueline (R-Bridgewater)	124	2100
Lewis, Maryanne (D-Dedham)	172	2783
Locke, John (R-Wellesley)	443	2460
Mariano, Ronald (D-Quincy)	254	2220
Marini, Francis (R-Hanson)	124	2100
Marzilli, Jim (D-Arlington)	33	2060
McDonough, John (D-Boston)	527A	2188
McGee, Thomas (D-Lynn)	39	2240
McIntyre, Joseph (D-New Bedford)	163	2040
McManus, William (D-Worcester)	174	2960
Menard, Joan (D-Somerset)	26	2080
Merrigan, John (D-Greenfield)	38	2470
Miceli, James (D-Wilmington)	146	2575
Murphy, Charles (D-Burlington)	236	2430
Murphy, Dennis (D-Springfield)	540	2090
Murphy, Kevin (D-Lowell)	39	2240
Murray, Mary Jeanette (R-Cohasset)	134	2400
Nagle, William Jr.(D-Northampton)	343	2600
Naughton, Harold, (D-Clinton)	138	2396
O'Brien, Janet (D-Hanover)	477	2070
O'Brien, Thomas (D-Kingston)	33	2060
O'Flaherty, Gene (D-Chelsea)	42	2370
Owens-Hicks, Shirley (D-Boston)	167	2692
Parente, Marie (D-Milford)	134	2400
Paulsen, Anne (D-Belmont)	22	2140
Pedone, Vincent (D-Worcester)	540	2090
Peters, David (R-Charlton)	124	2100
Petersen, Douglas (D-Marblehead)	473F	2210
Peterson, George N. (R-Grafton)	541B	2489
Petrolati, Thomas (D-Ludlow)	478	2180
Poirier, Kevin (R-N.Attleborough)	549A	2491
Pope, Susan (R-Wayland)	443	2460
Provost, Ruth (D-Sandwich)	26	2080
Quinn, John (D-Dartmouth)	138	2396
Reinstein, William (D-Revere)	167	2692
Resor, Pamela (D-Acton)	473F	2210
Richie, Charlotte Golar (D-Boston)	38	2470
Rodrigues, Michael (D-Westport)	43	2030
Rogeness, Mary (R-Longmeadow)	237	2305
Rogers, John (D-Norwood)	138	2396
Ruane, Michael (D-Salem)	238	2380
Rushing, Byron (D-Boston)	542B	2637
Scaccia, Angelo (D-Boston)	167	2692
Scibelli, Anthony (D-Springfield)	238	2380
Serra, Emanuel (D-Boston)	155	2883
Simmons, Mary Jane (D-Leominster)	156	2256
Slattery, John (D-Peabody)	472	2120
Speliotis, Theodore (D-Danvers)	540	2090
Sprague, Jo Ann (R-Walpole)	237	2305
Stanley, Harriett (D-Merrimac)	238	2380
Stasik, John (D-Framingham)	134	2400
Stefanini, John (D-Framingham)	130	2130
Stoddart, Douglas (R-Natick)	138	2396
Story, Ellen (D-Amherst)	167	2692
Straus, William (D-Mattapoisett)	473F	2210
Sullivan, David (D-Fall River)	443	2460
Sullivan, Joseph (D-Braintree)	443	2460
Swan, Benjamin (D-Springfield)	236	2430
Teahan, Kathleen (D-Whitman)	540	2090
Thompson, Alvin (D-Cambridge)	167	2692
Tobin, Stephen (D-Quincy)	166	2900
Tolman, Steven (D-Boston)	146	2575
Toomey, Timothy Jr. (D-Cambridge)	39	2240
Travis, Philip (D-Rehoboth)	42	2370
Turkington, Eric (D-Falmouth)	473F	2210
Tuttle, David (R-Barre)	443	2460
Vallee, James (D-Franklin)	448	2582
Verga, Anthony (D-Gloucester)	134	2400
Wagner, Joseph (D-Chicopee)	443	2460
Walrath, Patricia (D-Stow)	466	2017
Walsh, Martin J.(D-Boston)	134	2400
Wolf, Alice (D-Cambridge)	473G	2070

Committees

		722-
Banks and Banking	42	2370
Bills in 3rd Reading. House	20	2410
Bills in 3rd Reading. Senate	200	1470
Commerce & Labor	43	2030
Counties	33	2060
Criminal Justice	166	2900
Education	473G	2070
Election Laws	26	2080
Energy	540	2090
Ethics, House	163	2040
Federal Financial Assistance	156	2256
Governmental Regulations	472	2120
Health Care	130	2130
Housing & Urban Development	38	2470
Human Services & Elderly Affairs	22	2140
Insurance	254	2220
Judiciary (House Staff)	136	2396
Judiciary (Senate Staff)	213	1222
Local Affairs	134	2400
Natural Resources	473F	2210
Personnel & Administration	448	2582
Post Audit & Oversight, House	146	2560
Post Audit & Oversight, Senate	312A	1252
Public Safety	473B	2230
Public Service	40	2240
Rules, House	167	2692
Rules, Senate	210	1520
State Administration	34	2320
Taxation	236	2430
Transportation	443	2460
Ways & Means, House	237	2380
Ways & Means, Senate	212	1481

Information Offices

House Clerk	145	2356
House Lobby & Info	350	2000
Senate Clerk	335	1276
Senate Lobby & Info	300	1455
Legislative Documents Room	428	2860
Hearing Impaired Info (TTY/TTD)	237	2659
State Bookstore	116	727-2834
State Library	341	727-2590
Citizens' Information Services		727-7030
Outside Boston, toll-free		1-800-392-6090
Secretary Galvin		727-2828

All legislative telephones are area code (617) and begin with the exchange 722-.
Mail address for all legislators and committees: State House, Boston MA 02133

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The 1997 CPPAX Education Fund Congressional Directory

The Senate

	Phone	Fax
Edward M. Kennedy [D] (Labor & Human Resources; Joint Economic; Judiciary; Armed Services)		
315 Russell Senate Office Bldg, Washington, DC 20510; Email- senator@kennedy.senate.gov	202-224-4543	202-224-2417
Room 2400, JFK Federal Bldg, Boston, MA 02203	617-565-3170	617-565-3183
John F. Kerry [D] (Foreign Relations; Commerce, Science & Transp.; Small Business; Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs; Intelligence)		
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510; Email- john_kerry@kerry.senate.gov	202-224-2742	202-224-8525
One Bowdoin Square, 10th fl., Boston, MA 02114	617-565-8519	617-248-3870
Room 311, 222 Milliken Place, Fall River, MA 02722	508-677-0522	508-677-0275
Room 504, 145 State St., Springfield, MA 01103	413-785-4610	413-736-1049
Room 504, 90 Madison Place, Worcester, MA 01608	508-831-7380	

The House, by Congressional District

1. **John Olver** [D] (Appropriations)		
1027 Longworth House Office Bldg, Washington, DC 20515; Email- j.olver@hr.house.gov	202-225-5335	202-226-1224
Federal Bldg, 78 Center St Arterial, Pittsfield, MA 01201	413-442-0946	413-443-2792
490 Westfield Rd., Holyoke, MA 01040	413-532-7010	413-532-6543
463 Main St., Fitchburg, MA 01420	508-342-8722	508-343-8156
2. **Richard E. Neal** [D] (Ways & Means)		
2236 Rayburn Bldg, Washington, DC 20515	202-225-5601	202-225-8112
1550 Main St., Springfield, MA 01103	413-785-0325	413-747-0604
2 Congress St., Milford, MA 01757	508-634-8198	508-634-8398
3. **Jim McGovern** [D] (Transp. & Infrastructure)		
512 Cannon House Office Bldg, Washington, DC 20515	202-225-6101	202-225-2217
34 Mechanic St., 1st fl., Worcester, MA 01608	508-831-7356	508-754-0982
One Park St., Attleboro, MA 02703	508-431-8025	508-431-8017
218 S. Main St., Fall River, MA 02721	508-677-0140	508-677-0992
4. **Barney Frank** [D] (Banking & Financial Services; Judiciary)		
2404 Rayburn House Office Bldg, Washington, DC 20515	202-225-5931	202-225-0182
29 Crafts St., Newton, MA 02158	617-332-3920	617-332-2822
558 Pleasant St., New Bedford, MA 02740	508-999-6462	508-999-6468
222 Milliken Place, Fall River, MA 02722	508-674-3551	508-674-3030
89 Main St., Bridgewater, MA 02324	508-697-9325	508-697-0263
5. **Martin T. Meehan** [D] (Judiciary; National Security)		
2434 Rayburn House Office Bldg, Washington, DC 20515; Email- mmeehan@hr.house.gov	202-225-3411	202-226-0177
11 Kearney Square, Lowell, MA 01852	508-459-0101	508-459-1907
Bay State Bldg, 11 Lawrence St., Lawrence, MA 01840	508-681-6200	508-682-6070
Walker Bldg, 255 Main St., Marlboro, MA 01752	508-460-9292	508-460-6869
Lynn City Hall, Room 410, Lynn, MA 01902	617-595-7375	617-595-7492
6. **John Tierney** [D] (Education & The Workforce, Government Reform & Oversight)		
120 Cannon House Office Bldg, Washington, DC 20515	202-225-8020	202-225-5915
17 Peabody Square, Peabody, MA 01960	508-531-1669	508-531-1996
160 Main St., Haverhill, MA 01830	508-469-1942	508-469-9021
7. **Edward J. Markey** [D] (Energy & Commerce; Interior; Natural Resources)		
2133 Rayburn House Office Bldg, Washington, DC 20515	202-225-2836	202-225-8689
5 High St., Suite 101, Medford, MA 02155	617-396-2900	617-396-3220
188 Concord St., Suite 102, Framingham, MA 01701	508-875-2900	508-370-8165
8. **Joseph P. Kennedy II** [D] (Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs; Veterans Affairs)		
2241 Rayburn House Office Bldg, Washington, DC 20515	202-225-5111	202-225-9322
Suite 605, The Schrafft Ctr, 529 Main St., Charlestown, MA 02129	617-242-0200	617-241-7593
801A, Tremont St., Roxbury, MA 02118	617-445-1281	617-427-7193
9. **John Joseph Moakley** [D] (Rules)		
235 Cannon House Office Bldg, Washington, DC 20515; Email- jmoakley@hr.house.gov	202-225-8273	202-225-3984
220 World Trade Center, Commonwealth Pier, Boston, MA 02210	617-565-2920	617-439-5157
4 Court St., Taunton, MA 02780	508-824-6676	508-880-3520
166 Main St., Brockton, MA 02401	508-586-5555	508-580-4692
10. **William D. Delahunt** [D] (Judiciary; Natural Resources)		
1517 Longworth House Office Bldg, Washington, DC 20515	202-225-3111	202-225-5658
146 Main St., Hyannis, MA 02601	508-771-0666	508-790-1959
15 Cottage Ave., Quincy, MA 02169	617-770-3700	617-770-2984

Victim Assistance Resources

Statewide Victim Assistance Agencies

Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance ..... (617) 727-5200
Victim Compensation Division, Attorney General's Office ..... (617) 727-2200
Criminal History Systems Board, Victim Service Unit ..... (617) 660-4600
Department of Correction, Victim Service Unit ..... (617) 727-3300
Parole Board, Victim Service Unit ..... (617) 727-3271
U.S. Attorney's Office, Victim Witness Assistance ..... (617) 223-9400

Statewide Hotlines and Referral Centers:

Child Abuse & Neglect Hotline ..... (800) 792-5200
Domestic Violence Hotline - *411 anywhere in the state; operator will connect with the local battered women's program* ..... DIAL 411
Elder Abuse & Neglect Hotline ..... (800) 922-2275
Lawyer Referral ..... (800) 392-6164
Massachusetts Alcohol and Drug Referral Hotline ..... (800) 327-5050
Parents Anonymous of Massachusetts .. (800) 882-1250
Parental Stress Line ..... (800) 632-8188
Samaritans Suicide Prevention Hotline . (617) 247-8050
Samariteens ..... (800) 252-8336

District Attorney Victim and Witness Programs:

Berkshire County - Elizabeth Keegan , Director ..... (413) 443-3500
Bristol County - Michele Stanton, Director ..... (508) 997-0711
Cape and Islands District - Virginia Bein, Director ..... (508) 362-8103
Essex County - Michaelene McCann, Director ..... (978) 745-6610
Hampden County - Maria Rodriguez, Director ..... (413) 747-1038
Middlesex County - Shelagh Lafferty, Director ..... (617) 494-4604
Norfolk County - Deborah Fogarty, Director ..... (781) 329-5440
Northwestern District - Susan Manatt, Director ..... (413) 586-5780
Plymouth County - Michelle Mawn, Director ..... (508) 584-8120
Suffolk County - Janet Fine, Director .. (617) 210-8800
Worcester County - Tony Pelligrini, Director ..... (508) 792-0214

Drunk Driving - MADD Chapters:

MADD Statewide Victim Hotline ..... (800) 633-6233
MADD State Office ..... (508) 875-3736
MADD Berkshire County Chapter ..... (913) 663-3339
MADD Bristol County Chapter ..... (508) 997-8364
MADD Cape Cod Chapter ..... (508) 420-0200
MADD Hampden County Chapter ..... (413) 592-9953
MADD Metro West Chapter ..... (508) 875-3736
MADD Plymouth County Chapter ..... (978) 585-1888
MADD Worcester County Chapter ..... (508) 831-9785

Family Violence Services:

Alternative House - *Lowell* ..... (978) 454-1436
ARCH - *Springfield* ..... (413) 733-7100
Asian Shelter and Advocacy Project- *Boston* (617) 338-2350
Casa Myrna Vasquez - *Boston* ..... (617) 521-0100
Daybreak - *Worcester* ..... (508) 755-9030
Domestic Violence Ended (DOVE) - *Quincy* (617) 471-1234
Elizabeth Stone House -*Plain Jamaica* ... (617) 522-3417
F.I.N.E.X. House - *Dorchester* ..... (617) 288-1054
Fenway Community Health Center (Gay/Lesbian Services) - *Boston* ..... (617) 267-0900
Mary Foreman House - *Dorchester* ..... (800) 992-2600
Harbor Me - *Chelsea* ..... (617) 889-2111
Help for Abused Women and Their Children ..... (HAWC) - *Salem* ..... (508) 744-6841
Independence House - *Hyannis* ..... (800) 439-6507
International Institute - *Boston* ..... (617) 536-1081
N.E.L.C.W.I.T. - *Greenfield* ..... (413) 772-0806
Necessities/Necesidades - *Northampton* .. (413) 586-5066
Network for Battered Lesbians - *Boston* .. (617) 424-8611
New Bedford Women's Center Battered Women Project - *New Bedford* ..... (508) 992-4222
New Beginnings - *Westfield* ..... (413) 562-1920
New Hope -*Attleboro, Norwood, Taunton* . (800) 323-4673
Our Sister's Place - *Fall River* ..... (508) 677-0224
Renewal House - *Roxbury* ..... (617) 566-6881
Respond - *Somerville* ..... (617) 623-5900
Safe Place, Inc. - *Nantucket* ..... (508) 228-2111
Services Against Family Violence - *Malden* (781) 324-2221
South Shore Women's Center - *Plymouth* . (508) 746-2664
Transition House - *Cambridge* ..... (781) 661-7203
Waltham Battered Women's Support Committee ..... *Waltham* ..... (617) 899-8676
Womanshelter/Compañeras - *Holyoke* .... (413) 536-1628
Womansplace - *Brockton* ..... (508) 588-2041
Women's Crisis Center - *Newburyport* ... (978) 465-2155
Women's Protective Services - *Framingham* (508) 626-8686
Women's Resource Center - *Lawrence* ... (978) 685-2480
Women's Resource Center - *Haverhill* (978) 373-4041
Women's Resources - *Fitchburg* ..... (978) 342-9355
Elizabeth Freeman Center - *Pittsfield* .... (413) 443-0089
Women's Service Center - *North Adams* .. (413) 663-9709
Women's Support Services - *Vineyard Haven* ..... (508) 696-7233

Homicide Bereavement Services:

After Homicide Program - *Worcester* .... (508) 791-3261
Family Bereavement Program - *Marlborough* (508) 481-8290

Homicide Bereavement Program - *Greenfield* ..... (413) 774-7931
Living After Murder Program - *Roxbury* (617) 541-3790
Omega Emotional Support Services - *Somerville* ..... (617) 776-6369
Project Reach - *New Bedford & Plymouth* (508) 996-3147
Surviving After Murder Program - *Springfield* ..... (413) 732-7419
Trauma Clinic - *Boston* ..... (617) 731-3200
Victims of Crime and Loss Program (VOCAL) *Beverly* ..... (508) 927-4506
Victims of Violence Program - *Cambridge* (617) 498-1284

Sexual Assault Services:

ARCH - YMCA - *Springfield* ..... (413) 733-7100
Beth Israel Hospital Rape Crisis Service - *Boston* ..... (617) 667-4645
Blackstone Valley Rape Crisis Team - *Milford* ..... (508) 478-2992
Boston Area Rape Crisis Center - *Cambridge* ..... (617) 492-7273
Cape Ann Sexual Assault Crisis Service - *Gloucester* ... (978) 281-7631
Cape Cod Rape Crisis Center - *Hyannis* (508) 790-1344
Community Programs Against Sexual Abuse - *Roxbury* ..... (617) 442-6300
Everyone's Center - *Amherst* ..... (413) 545-0800
Rape Crisis Center - *Marlborough* ..... (508) 485-7273
Latinas Against Sexual Assault - *Lawrence* (978) 685-2480
Massachusetts General Hospital Rape Emergency Unit - *Boston* ..... (617) 726-2000
N.E.L.C.W.I.T - *Greenfield* ..... (413) 772-0806
New Hope Sexual Assault Program - *Attleboro* ..... (800) 323-4673
Norfolk County Sexual Assault Unit - *Dedham* ..... (781) 326-1111
North Shore Rape Crisis Center - *Beverly* (800) 922-8772
Women's Place Crisis Center - *Brockton* (508) 588-8255
Project Rap Crisis Team - *Beverly* ..... (800) 922-8772
Rape Crisis Center of Berkshire County - *Pittsfield* ..... (413) 499-2425
Rape Crisis Program of Central Massachusetts - *Worcester* ..... (508) 799-5700
Rape Crisis Service of Greater Lowell - *Lowell* ..... (800) 542-5212
Women's Protective Services - *Framingham* ..... (508) 626-8686

Massachusetts Victim/Citizen Advocacy and Support Groups

Charlestown After Murder Program (CHAMP) ..... (781)848-8973
Citizens for Safety ..... (617) 542-7712
Clothesline Project ..... (508) 385-7004
Joey Fournier Victim Services ..... (617) 248-0066

Massachusetts Citizens to Prevent Handgun Violence ..... (617) 437-9384
Mothers Against Drunk Driving ..... (800) 438-6233
Peace at Home ..... (617) 482-9497
Survivor Connections ..... (401) 941-2548

Statewide Research and/or Advocacy Organizations

Boston Coalition ..... (617) 451-1441
Children's Law Center of Massachusetts .. (781) 581-1977
Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts (CLUM) ..... (617) 482-3170
Crime and Justice Foundation ..... (617) 426-9800
Education Development Center ..... (617) 969-7100
Flaschner Judicial Institute ..... (617) 542-8838
Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups ..... (617) 248-0922
Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault ..... (508) 852-7600
Massachusetts Coalition of Rape Crisis Centers ..... (508) 852-7600
Massachusetts Law Reform Institute ..... (617) 357-0700
Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children ..... (617) 587-1500
National Organization for Women - Massachusetts ..... (617) 232-1017
Adolescent Wellness Program ..... (617) 534-5196

State Agency Resources

Administrative Offices of the Trial Court (617) 742-8575
AIDS/HIV Bureau (DPH) ..... (617) 624-5300
Attorney General's Office ..... (617) 727-2200
Board of Bar Overseers ..... (617) 357-1860
Child Support Enforcement Division ..... (617) 577-7200
Citizen Information Service ..... (617) 727-7030
Committee for Public Counsel Services ... (617) 482-6212
Corrections Department (DOC) ..... (617) 727-3300
Criminal History Systems Board ..... (617) 660-4690
Criminal Justice Training Council ..... (617) 727-7827
Disabled Persons Protection Commission . (617) 727-6465
District Court Administrative Office ..... (978) 745-9010
Elder Affairs, Executive Office ..... (617) 727-7750
Family Violence & Sexual Abuse Resources (617) 624-5070
Governor's Alliance Against Drugs ..... (617) 727-0786
Governor's Highway Safety Bureau ..... (617) 727-5073
Governor's Office ..... (617) 727-3600
Governor's Office of Constituent Services (617) 727-6250
Judicial Conduct Commission ..... (617) 725-8050
Judicial Institute ..... (617) 742-8383 x217
Juror Information Line ..... (800) 843-5879
Juvenile Court Administrative Office .... (617) 367-5767
Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination:
Eastern ..... (617) 727-3990
Western ..... (413) 739-2145
Massachusetts Legal Assistance Corporation ..... (617) 367-8544
Massachusetts Office for Children ..... (617) 727-8900
Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance (617) 727-5200
Massachusetts Office on Disability ..... (617) 727-7440
Massachusetts State Police ..... (508) 820-2300
Mental Health Department(DMH) ..... (617) 727-5500

Parole Board ..... (617) 727-3271
Patient Abuse Advisory Office ..... (800) 462-5540
Probate and Family Court Administrative Office .....
..... (617) 742-9743
Probation, Office of the Commissioner . (617) 727-5300
Public Health Department (DMH) ..... (617) 624-6000
Public Safety, Executive Office ..... (617) 727-7775
Public Welfare Department (DPW) .... (617) 348-8500
Refugees and Immigrants Office ..... (617) 727-7888
Social Services Department (DSS) ..... (617) 727-0900
Superior Court Administrative Office .. (617) 725-8130
Supreme Judicial Court ..... (617) 557-1000
Victim Compensation & Assistance Div. (617) 727-2200
Victim & Witness Assistance Board ... (617) 727-5200
Violence Prevention Office (DPH) .... (617) 624-5070
Youth Services Department (DYS) .... (617) 727-7575

Massachusetts State Correctional Facilities

Bay State Correctional Center ..... (617) 727-8474
Boston State Pre-Release Center ..... (617) 727-8130
Bridgewater State Hospital ..... (508) 697-8161
Lancaster Pre-Release Center ..... (978) 368-8388
Massachusetts Boot Camp ..... (617) 727-1507
Massachusetts Correctional Institutions:
- Cedar Junction/Walpole ..... (508) 668-4730
- Concord ..... (617) 727-1950
- Framingham ..... (617) 727-5056
- Lancaster ..... (508) 792-7590
- Norfolk ..... (508) 668-0800
- Plymouth ..... (617) 727-8938
- Shirley ..... (978) 425-4341

Northcentral Correctional Institution ... (508) 792-7560

Federal Agency Resources

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms: *Boston* .....
..... (617) 565-7040
Bureau of Justice Statistics Clearinghouse (800) 732-3277
Bureau of Justice Statistics Response Center .....
..... (800) 421-6770
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (404) 639-3311
Child Abuse & Neglect Clearinghouse . (800) 394-3366
Drug Enforcement Administration: *Boston* (617) 557-2100
Drug Information Policy Clearinghouse (800) 666-3332
Federal Bureau of Investigation: *Boston* (617) 742-5533
Institute of Justice Clearinghouse ..... (800) 851-3420
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse ..... (800) 638-8736
National Center for Injury Prevention & Control .....
..... (770) 488-4696
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol & Drug Information
..... (800) 729-6686
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State
Laws ..... (312) 915-0195

Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center .....
..... (800) 627-6872
Supreme Court of the United States .... (202) 479-3000
U.S. Attorney's Office: Boston ..... (617) 223-9400
U.S. Department of Justice ..... (202) 514-2000
U.S. Office for Victim's of Crime ..... (202) 307-5983
U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency .....
..... (202) 307-0751
U.S. Office on Violence Against Women . (202) 616-8894
Violence and Traumatic Stress Research Branch .....
..... (301) 443-3728

National Professional Organizations:

American Bar Association ..... (202) 662-1000
American Correctional Association ..... (612) 928-4658
American Counseling Association ..... (703) 823-9800
American Probation & Parole Association (606) 244-8207
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children ..
..... (312) 554-0166
American Psychiatric Association ..... (202) 682-6000
American Psychological Association ..... (202) 336-5500
American Public Health Association ..... (202) 789-5600
Association of Paroling Authorities: Victim's Committee
..... (916) 354-1781
Coalition of Victims' Attorneys & Consultants .....
..... (703) 276-2880
National Association of Attorneys General (202) 326-6000
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation
Boards ..... (703) 370-2996
National Criminal Justice Association .... (202) 624-1440
National District Attorneys Association ... (703) 549-9222
National Governors' Association ..... (202) 624-5300
National Sheriffs Association ..... (800) 424-7827
National Association of Social Workers .. (202) 408-8600
National Association of Women Judges .. (757) 259-1841
National Association of Women Lawyers . (312) 988-6186
U.S. Conference of Mayors ..... (202) 293-7330
Victim Offender Association ..... (714) 836-8100
Parents of Murdered Children ..... (513) 721-5683
Remove Intoxicated Drivers USA ..... (518) 393-4357
Security on Campus, Inc. ..... (610) 768-9330
Victims CAN (Constitutional Amendment Network) .....
..... (703) 276-2880

National Research and/or Advocacy Organizations

American Association on Retired Persons . (202) 434-2277
American Indian Law Center ..... (505) 277-5462
American Judicature Society ..... (312) 558-6900
Amnesty International ..... (212) 807-8400
Anti-Defamation League ..... (212) 490-2525
Battered Women's Justice Project ..... (800) 537-2238
Campus Violence Prevention Center ..... (410) 830-2178
Center for Constitutional Rights ..... (212) 614-6464
Center for Law and Justice ..... (206) 685-2043
Center for the Prevention & Control of Interpersonal
Violence ..... (313) 577-6690

Center for the Prevention of Sexual & Domestic Violence .
..... (206) 634-1903
Center for the Study & Prevention of Violence .....
..... (303) 492-1032
Center for the Study of Crime Victims' Rights, Remedies &
Resources ..... (203) 932-7041
Center for Women Policy Studies ..... (202) 872-1770

Center to Prevent Handgun Violence ... (202) 289-7319
Child Abuse & Neglect Clearinghouse . (202) 394-3366
Children's Defense Fund ..... (202) 628-8787
Council of State Governments ..... (606) 244-8000
Family Violence Prevention Fund ..... (415) 252-8900
Foundation for the Prevention of Child Abuse .....
..... (419) 535-3232
Handgun Control, Inc. ..... (202) 898-0792
Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence .....
..... (888) 792-2873
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children ....
..... (800) 843-5678
National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse .....
..... (703) 739-0321
National Center on Elder Abuse ..... (202) 682-0100
National Center on Women and Family Law .....
..... (212) 219-1800
National Children's Advocacy Center . (205) 533-0531
National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse .
..... (312) 663-3520
National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse .
..... (508) 793-6166
National Crime Prevention Council .... (202) 466-6272
National Crime Victims Research & Treatment Center ..
..... (803) 792-2945
National Gay and Lesbian Task Force .. (202) 332-6483
National Indian Justice Center ..... (707) 762-8113
National Law Enforcement Council .... (202) 835-8020
National Orginization for Women ..... (202) 331-0066
National Organization of Victim Assistance
..... (202) 232-6682
National School Safety Center ..... (805) 373-9977
National Victim Center ..... (703) 276-2880
NOW Legal Defense & Education Fund (212) 925-6635
Resource Center on Child Protection & Custody
..... (800) 527-3223
State Justice Institute ..... (703) 684-6100
Victim's Assistance & Legal Organization (VALOR)
..... (703) 684-8310
Violence Policy Center ..... (202) 822-8200
Women's Legal Defense Fund, Inc. .... (202) 986-2600

Massachusetts Correctional Centers

Northeastern Correctional Center ..... (978) 369-4120
Old Colony Correctional Center ..... (508) 697-3360
Park Drive Pre-Release Center ..... (617) 727-2275
Pondville Correctional Center ..... (617) 727-5203
Southeast Correctional Center ..... (508) 727-7672
South Middlesex Correctional Center .. (508) 872-0281

Massachusetts Professional Organizations

Massachusetts Bar Association ..... (617) 542-3602
Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association .....
..... (617) 723-5002
Massachusetts District Attorneys Association .....
..... (617) 723-0642
Massachusetts Medical Society ..... (781) 893-4610
Massachusetts Psychological Association (617) 523-6320
Massachusetts Sheriffs Association ..... (617) 635-1100
Women's Bar Association of Massachusetts .....
..... (617) 695-1851
Women's Legislative Caucus ..... (617) 722-2800 x8433

National Hotlines and Referral Center:

AIDS/HIV Information Hotline ..... (800) 342-2437
Child Help USA ..... (800) 422-4453
Drug Abuse Hotline ..... (800) 662-4357
Family Violence Prevention Fund Information Line .....
..... (888) 792-2873
Marital Rape Information Line ..... (217) 244-1024
Mothers Against Drunk Driving ..... (800) 438-6233
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
..... (800) 843-5678
National Child Abuse Hotline ..... (800) 422-4453
National Criminal Justice Referral Center (800) 851-3420
National Family Violence Helpline ..... (800) 222-2000
National Self-Help Clearinghouse ..... (212) 642-2944
National Sexually Transmitted Diseases Hotline .....
..... (800) 227-8922
National Victim Resource Center ..... (800) 627-6872
Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network (800) 656-4673

National Victim/Citizen Advocacy and Support Groups

Alliance Against Intoxicated Motorists ... (708) 240-0027
Alliance Against Violence in Entertainment for Children
..... (508) 481-6926
One Voice/American Coalition for Abuse Awareness
..... (202) 462-4688
Child Find of America, Inc. ..... (914) 255-1848
Child Help USA ..... (540) 399-1926
Children's Safety Network ..... (301) 443-0926
Coalition to Stop Gun Violence ..... (202) 530-0340
Compassionate Friends, Inc. ..... (630) 990-0010
Cult Awareness Network ..... (773) 267-7777
Incest Survivors Resource Network International .....
..... (505) 521-4260
Missing Kids International, Inc. ..... (703) 761-2456
Men Stopping Rape ..... (608) 257-4444
Mothers Against Drunk Driving ..... (800) 438-6233
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence .....
..... (800) 799-7233
National Coalition Against Pornography .. (513) 521-6227
National Coalition for the Protection of Children and
Families ..... (717) 728-9764
Neighbors Who Care ..... (703) 904-7311

VICTIM-RELATED INTERNET SITES

GENERAL INFORMATION RESOURCES

National Criminal Justice Reference Service/Justice Information Center http://www.ncjrs.org
National Organization for Victim Assistance http://www.access.digex.net/~nova/
National Victim Center http://www.nvc.org
Office for Victims of Crime http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/

CHILD ABUSE

American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law http://www.abanet.org/child/
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children http://child.cornell.edu/APSAC/apsac.home.html
Child Abuse Prevention Network http://child.cornell.edu
National Children's Advocacy Center http://fly.hiwaay.net/~ncacadm/
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse & Neglect Information http://www.calib.com/nccanch

DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

Domestic Abuse Page of the Nashville Police Department http://www.nashville.net/~police/abuse/index.html
Family Violence Prevention Fund http://www.fvpf.org/fund/index.html
Minnesota Higher Education Center Against Violence and Abuse http://www.mincava.umn.edu
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence http://www.webmerchants.com/ncadv/default.htm
National Domestic Violence Hotline http://www.usdoj.gov/vawo/newhotline.htm
Violence Against Women Office (U.S. Department of Justice) http://www.usdoj.gov/vawo/

DRUNK DRIVING

MADD http://www.madd.org

FRAUD

National Fraud Information Center http://www.fraud.org
National Insurance Crime Bureau http://www.nicb.org
Securities and Exchange Commission http://www.fedworld.gov
U.S. Postal Inspection Service http://www.usps.gov/websites/depart/inspect/consmenu.htm

MISSING CHILDREN

Childquest International http://www.childquest.org/
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children http://www.missingkids.org

RAPE AND SEXUAL ABUSE

National Coalition Against Sexual Assault http://www.achiever.com/freehmpg/ncas/
Rape Abuse and Incest National Network http://www.rainn.org
Sexual Assault Information Page http://www.cs.utk.edu/~bartley/saInfoPage.html

SURVIVOR RESOURCES

David Baldwin's Trauma Information Page http://www.trauma-pages.com/
Parents of Murdered Children http://metroguide.com/pomc/

April 7, 1998

Resources on Crime & Victimization
Available Free From OVC Resource Center

A Policymakers Guide to Hate Crimes	NCJ 162304
Battered Child Syndrome: Investigating Physical Abuse and Homicide	NCJ 161406
Burn Injuries in Child Abuse	NCJ 162424
Child Neglect and Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy	NCJ 161841
Child Sexual Molestation: Research Issues	NCJ 163390
Child Victimizers: Violent Offenders and Their Victims	NCJ 153258
Community Crisis Response Fact Sheet	FS 148
Court Appointed Special Advocates: A Voice for Abused and Neglected Children in Court	NCJ 164512
Crime Stalking: How Big is the Problem (NIJ)	FS 186
Criminal Investigation of Child Sexual Abuse	NCJ 162426
Criminal Victimization 1994	NCJ 162126
Cycle of Violence Revisited	FS 136
Diagnostic Imaging of Child Abuse	NCJ 161235
Domestic and Sexual Violence Data Collection: A Report to Congress under the Violence against Women Act	NCJ 161405
Domestic Violence and Stalking: The Second Annual Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act	NCJ 166377
Extent and Costs of Crime Victimization: A New Look	FS 131
Female Victims of Violent Crime	NCJ 162602
Fraud Victimization: The Extent, the Targets, the Effects	FS 75
Guidelines for Victim Sensitive Victim Offender Mediation	NCJ 167240
In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment	NCJ 165257
Interviewing Child Witnesses and Victims of Sexual Abuse	NCJ 161623
Law Enforcement Response to Child Abuse	NCJ 162425
Obstacles to the Recover and Return of Parentally Abducted Children	NCJ 143458
Partner Violence Among Young Adults	FS 167
Photodocumentation in the Investigation of Child Abuse	NCJ 160939
Prevalence and Consequences of Child Victimization	FS 179
Recognizing When a Child's Injury or Illness is Caused by Abuse	NCJ 160938
Regional Seminar Series on Developing and Implementing Antistalking Codes	NCJ 156836
Restitution Reform: The Coordinated Interagency Approach: A Bulletin (OVC)	NCJ 166603
Sex Offenses and Offenders: An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assault	NCJ 163392
Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Child Sexual Abuse	NCJ 160940
State Crime Victim Compensation and Assistance Grant Programs Fact Sheet	FS 80
Understanding and Investigating Child Sexual Exploitation	NCJ 162427
Victim Assistance Programs: Whom They Service, What They Offer	FS 84
Victim Rights' Compliance Efforts in Three States	NCJ 167241
Victims of Childhood Sexual Abuse: Later Criminal Consequences	NCJ 151525
Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey	NCJ 154348
VOCA: Helping Victims of Child Abuse	FS 9526
What You Can Do If You Are A Victim Of Crime	FS 176

Training Curricula Available Free From OVC Resource Center

Death Notification: Breaking the Bad News with Concern for the Professional and Compassion for the Survivor-- A Seminar for Medical Professionals	NCJ 162361
Death Notification: Breaking the Bad News with Concern for the Professional and Compassion for the Survivor-- A Seminar for Law Enforcement	NCJ 162363
Death Notification: Breaking the Bad News with Concern for the Professional and Compassion for the Survivor-- A Seminar for Clergy and Funeral Director	NCJ 162362
Death Notification: Breaking the Bad News with Concern for the Professional and Compassion for the Survivor-- A Seminar for Crime Victim Advocates	NCJ 162360
HIV/AIDS and Victims Services: A Critical Concern for the 90's	NCJ 161415
Improving the Police Response to Domestic Elder Abuse (Instructor)	NCJ 147558
Improving the Police Response to Domestic Elder Abuse (Participant)	NCJ 148831
National Bias Crimes Training for Law Enforcement and Victim AssistanceProfessionals (Instructor)	NCJ 155130
National Bias Crimes Training for Law Enforcement and Victim Assistance Professionals (Participant)	NCJ 155179
Victim Empowerment-- Bridging the Systems-- Mental Health and Victims Service Providers (Trainer's Guide)	NCJ 161862
Victim Empowerment-- Bridging the Systems-- Mental Health and Victim Service Providers (Student Material)	NCJ 163173

To order up to 5 free reference documents call 1-800-672-6872, or write NCJRS, User Services, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000. Orders of 6 or more will be assessed shipping and handling. Available online at http://www.ncjrs.org

National Victim Center

CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION IN AMERICA

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

General Data

- There was one violent crime every 19 seconds in 1996.
  (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1997).

- In 1995, there were an estimated 38.4 million victimizations of persons age 12 or older, including 9.6 million violent victimizations. There were 340,000 attempted or completed rapes and sexual assaults; 1,142,000 attempted or completed robberies; 8,119,000 attempted or completed assaults; and 28.4 million property crimes.
  (Taylor, 1997).

- The violent crime rate decreased 12.4% from 1994 to 1995. Per 1,000 U.S. residents age 12 or older, there were two attempted or completed rapes or sexual assaults; five attempted or completed robberies; and thirty-eight attempted or completed assaults in 1995.
  (Ibid.).

- During 1994, there were three male victims of violent crime, including murder, for every two female victims. Men experienced 6.6 million violent victimizations while women experienced 5 million.
  (Craven, 1997).

- In 1994, only 41% of all attempted or completed personal crimes (rapes, sexual assaults, personal robberies, assaults, purse snatchings and pocket pickings) were reported to the police. Some reasons given for not reporting: it was a private or personal matter (20%); police would not want to be bothered (6%); and fear of reprisal (4%).
  (Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization, 1997).

- In 1994, 86% of prosecutors' offices were required to provide victim services. Eighty-two percent were required by their jurisdictions to notify victims of the disposition of felony cases involving them. Sixty percent were required to provide victim restitution assistance, and 58% were required to help with victim compensation. Only 10% were required to provide counseling or crisis intervention.
  (DeFrances, et al, 1996).

Cost of Crime

- The cost of crime to victims is an estimated $450 billion a year when factors such as medical cost, lost earnings, pain, suffering and lost quality of life are considered.
  (Miller, et al, 1996).

- Rape is the most costly to its victims — $127 billion a year. Assault comes in second at $71 billion, drunk driving costs $61 billion, and child abuse costs $56 billion.
  (Ibid.).

- Between 10 - 20% of mental health care spending is used to treat violent crime victims.
  (Ibid.).

Fear and Concern of Crime

- Of 119 black Atlantic City residents age 65 and over, 76% considered their neighborhoods to be "bad," and only 24% felt that their neighborhoods were safe. Fifty-one percent knew someone who had been victimized during the past year, and 27% had been victims of crime themselves during that period.
  (Josepb, 1997).

- Businesses and consumers spend an estimated $65 billion on private security, such as alarms, guards and locks.
  (Mandel, et al, 1993).

- Only 20% of Gallup poll respondents had a "great deal" or "quite a lot" of confidence in the criminal justice system whereas 59% had the same feelings toward the police.
  (Bureau of Justice Statistics, Sourcebook, 1997).

- In 1997, the percentage of Gallup Poll respondents who reported that they were afraid to walk alone at night was close to the response in 1965 (38% and 34%, respectively).
  (Ibid.).

Homicide

- An estimated 19,645 persons were murdered in 1996, a 9% decrease from 1995 and a 17% decrease from 1992. Seventy-seven percent of homicide victims were male, and 87% were 18 years of age or older. Ninety percent of the offenders were male, and 86% were 18 years of age or older.
  (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1997).

- Firearms were used in seven out of ten murders in 1996. Arguments were the cause of 31% of the homicides, and felonious activities, such as robbery and arson, led to 19%.
  (Ibid.).

- In New York City from 1990 to 1994, female homicide victims were killed disproportionately to race. Fifty-two percent of female homicide victims were black although blacks comprise only 25% of the city's population. Also during that time, homicides of females in public places decreased 19% while homicides of females in private residences, either in the victim's home or someone else's home, increased 10%.
  (Wilt, Illman, & BrodyField, 1997).

- Homicide is the tenth leading cause of death of men in the United States.
  (Edmonson, 1997).

Relationship Violence

- In 1994, 62% of the victimizations of females (2,981,479 victimizations) were committed by persons they knew while 63% of the victimizations of males (3,949,285) were by strangers.
  (Craven, 1997).

- Approximately 17% of the estimated 1.4 million people treated in hospital emergency rooms for violence-related injuries in 1994 were injured by intimates, either a former or current spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend. More women than men were injured by intimates (37% and 5%, respectively).
  (Rand, 1997).

- In 1996, 30% of all female murder victims were killed by their husbands or boyfriends while 3% of males were killed by their wives or girlfriends.
  (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1997).

- In a study of 635 high school students, about 37% of boys and 36% of girls reported that they have experienced physical dating violence. More than 90% of the boys described the worst incident as hurting "very little" or "not at all" while nearly half of the girls described the worst incident as hurting "a lot" and resulting in bruises or causing them to need medical attention.
  (University of Michigan, 1997).

- A study of domestic violence incidents in Memphis found that 92% of the assailants and 42% of the victims had used drugs or alcohol the day of the assault.
(Brookoff, 1997).

Sexual Assault

- According to the 1995 National Criminal Victimization Survey, there were a total of 141,000 completed rapes of persons age 12 and older, a 13% decrease from 1994, and a total of 340,000 completed and attempted rapes and sexual assaults, a 20% decrease from 1994.
(Taylor, 1997).

- In 1994, the rape/sexual assault rate for females was 3.7 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. The rape/sexual assault rate for males was .2 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.
(Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization, 1997).

- According to a 1995 Department of Defense survey, 4% of all female soldiers said they had been the victim of a completed or attempted rape or sexual assault during their military service. Sixty-one percent of the female soldiers said they had been sexually harassed in the Army.
(High, 1997).

- A survey of sexual assault victims looked at the factors correlated with delayed and early disclosure. Being a victim of child sexual abuse, the rape being completed and using avoidance coping mechanisms were factors correlated with delayed disclosure. Early disclosure was associated with the offender using alcohol before the assault and the victim seeking medical attention after the assault.
(Ullman, 1996).

- Results from the National Women's Study show that 26.6% of women suffering from bulimia nervosa were raped at some point in their lives while only 13.3% of women who do not have binge eating disorders or bulimia nervosa have been raped.
(Dansky, et al, 1997).

Child Abuse

- According to the National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse's annual survey, state child protective agencies received an estimated 3,126,000 reports of children allegedly being maltreated. Of the substantiated cases (n=31 states), 60% involved neglect; 23% physical abuse; 9% sexual abuse; 4% emotional maltreatment; and 5% other.
(Wang & Daro, 1997).

- Extrapolating the preliminary findings from a study of over 4,000 adolescents (ages 12-17) and their parents indicates that, out of the 22.3 million adolescents in the United States today, 1.8 million have been victims of serious sexual assault, 3.9 million have been victims of serious physical assault, and almost 9 million adolescents have witnessed serious violence. Nearly 2 million have suffered from posttraumatic stress disorder and over 1 million still suffer from it.
(Kilpatrick & Saunders, 1997).

- In 1996, approximately 850,000 missing child cases (or 2,300 per day) were reported to the police and entered into the FBI's National Crime Information Center.
(National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 1997).

- One in five (21%) of the high school girls surveyed as part of The Commonwealth Fund Survey of the Health of Adolescent Girls reported that she had been physically or sexually abused. The majority of the abuse occurred at home (53%) and more than once (65%). Twenty-nine percent of girls who had been physically or sexually abused have not told anyone about the abuse. Forty-six percent of abused girls had depressive symptoms, more than twice the rate of girls who said they had not been abused (18%). Abused girls are also at double the risk for signs of eating disorders.
(The Commonwealth Fund, 1997).

Elder Abuse

- In Fiscal Year 1994, there were 241,000 reports of elder abuse, 61% of which were substantiated. Of the substantiated reports, the breakdown of the types of maltreatment was: 58.5% neglect; 15.7% physical abuse; 12.3% financial/material exploitation; 7.3% psychological/emotional abuse; 5.1% other; .6% unknown; and .5% sexual abuse.
(Tatara & Blumerman, 1996).

- Fifty-two percent of the perpetrators of elder abuse were female and 48% were male in 1994. Likewise, the victims were mostly female (62.1%). *(Ibid.)*.

- A survey of over 2,000 non-institutionalized elders found that being abused by a partner was more common than being abused by adult children (58% and 24%, respectively). *(Wolf, 1996)*.

Youth Violence

- In the United States, homicide causes 21% of all deaths among persons 5 to 24 years of age. *(U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1996)*.

- According to data from the National Center for Health Statistics, gunfire killed 5,254 children age 19 and under in 1995, an almost 10% decrease since 1994. This means that fourteen children die each day from guns in America. *(Children's Defense Fund, 1997)*.

- Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistic's (National Criminal Victimization Survey) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (Uniform Crime Report) indicate that juveniles age 12 to 17 committed about one quarter of the serious violent crimes, a category that covers rape, robbery, aggravated assault and homicide. *(Bureau of Justice Statistics, Perceived Age, 1997)*.

- Over 2,000 law enforcement agencies reported that 23,388 youth gangs were active in their jurisdictions in 1995. Ninety percent of these agencies believe that their gang problem will remain the same or become worse. By the number of gangs states reported, California had the most (4,927), followed by Texas (3,276), Illinois (1,363) and Colorado (1,304). *(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1997)*.

Stalking

- One hundred stalking victims completed questionnaires about their victimizations. The majority reported that they were harassed in several ways, such as being followed, repeatedly approached and bombarded with letters and telephone calls. The duration of the stalkings ranged from one month to twenty years. Fifty-eight of the respondents had received threats, and 34 were physically or sexually assaulted. Ninety-four percent significantly altered their social and work lives because they were being stalked; 83% felt increased levels of anxiety; 24% thought about suicide; and 37% suffered from posttraumatic stress disorder. *(Pathe & Mullen, 1997)*.

Workplace Violence

- According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses), 22,400 workplace assaults occurred in 1992. Forty-four percent of the victims were male and 56% were female. Most of the assaults took place in the service and retail trade industries (64% and 21%, respectively). *(Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1994)*.

- Although job-related homicides dropped 12% from 1995 to 1996, homicide was still the second leading cause of job-related deaths. Fifteen percent of the fatalities at work were homicides. The primary motive behind these homicides was robbery (80%), followed by disputes among coworkers and with customers (14%), then domestic disputes (6%). *(Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1997)*.

- Businesses ranked workplace violence as their top concern for the third straight year in the 1996 (Pinkerton Security Issues Survey Report). *(Montoya, 1997)*.

Hate Crime

- During 1996, 10,702 hate crimes were reported to the 11,355 law enforcement agencies participating in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program's hate crime data collection system. Crimes against

persons comprised 69% of the offenses. The breakdown of these crimes was: intimidation (56%); simple assault (24%); aggravated assault (20%); and murder and rape each comprised less than one percent.
(Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1997).

- The most common bias motivation behind hate crime in 1996 was race (63%), followed by religion (14%), sexual orientation (12%) and ethnicity (11%).
(Ibid.).

- The deadliest terrorist event ever committed on U.S. soil, the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was in 1995. In addition, there was one suspected act of terrorism, two terrorist preventions and terrorist-related events in eight states, including terrorism trials.
(Terrorist Research and Analytical Center, 1995).

- A study that surveyed a small sample of lesbian, gay and bisexual adults found that 41% reported being a victim of a hate crime since age 16. These hate crime victims also reported experiencing higher levels of depression, anxiety, anger and posttraumatic stress symptoms.
(Herek, et al, 1997).

- In 1995, New York City had the most hate crimes against lesbians and gays with 625 incidents, followed by San Francisco (324), Los Angeles (256) and Minneapolis/St. Paul (218). Anti-lesbian/gay crimes declined 8% across the nation, but there was a 10% increase in assaults and rapes.
(New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, 1996).

Criminal Driving

- In 1993, 2.5% of adults reported an estimated 123 million episodes of alcohol-impaired driving. The most frequent offenders were men aged 21 to 34 years.
(Liu, et al, 1997).

- Aggressive drivers kill or injure an average of at least 1,500 people each year in the United States. Aggressive drivers are mostly poorly educated, young males with criminal records, histories of violence and substance abuse problems. Most have recently experienced emotional or professional setbacks. Firearms were used as weapons in 37% of known aggressive driving incidents and the vehicle itself was the weapon in 35% of cases.
(Mizell, 1997).

- Of the 3,741 traffic deaths in Texas in 1996, 53%, or 1,991, were alcohol-related. Here is how states similar in size fared: California had 1,606 alcohol-related traffic deaths; Florida 1,015; and New York 523.
(Associated Press, 1997).

- USA Today, CNN and Gallup polled 1,014 adults about their driving behavior during the past five years. The poll results indicate that men drive more aggressively than women: 46% of men and 33% of women have shouted, cursed or made gestures to other drivers whose driving upset them; 32% of men and 24% of women have slowed down when someone behind them honked or flashed their lights; and 21% of men and 11% of women have had a verbal exchange with another driver. Only 13% of the survey respondents admitted to driving more aggressively than five years ago while 64% made that accusation of others.
(Puente & Castandeda, 1997).

Corrections

- In 1994, felons convicted of murder received a mean prison sentence of 269 months. On average, they served 47% of their sentence. The mean prison sentence given to rapists was 158 months, of which 54% was served.
(Langan & Brown, 1997).

- Of State prisoners convicted of violent offenses released in 1983, approximately 60% were rearrested; approximately 42% were reconvicted; and approximately 37% were reincarcerated.
(Beck, 1989).

- As of 1995, 2.3% of all State and Federal prisoners were infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). A larger percent of female prisoners were HIV-positive (4%) than male prisoners (2.3%). In 1995, 1,010 State prison inmates died of AIDS-related causes.
(Maruschak, 1997).

- On any given day in 1994, of the 234,000 convicted sex offenders in the United States correctional system, 57% were on parole (following imprisonment) or probation while 43% were in jail or prison.
(Greenfeld, 1997)

Frequently Requested Statistics

- An estimated five out of six people will be victims of either completed or attempted violent crimes at least once in their lives.
(Koppel, 1987).

- According to The National Women's Study, 683,000 forcible rapes occur every year, which equals 56,916 per month; 1,871 per day; 78 per hour; and 1.3 per minute.
(National Victim Center & Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, 1992).

- In the United States, there are over 3,400 animal protection shelters and only about 1,200 shelters for battered women.
(Buel, 1994).

- One out of four women will be sexually assaulted on a college campus.
(Hirsch, 1990).

- Although the actual number of federal victims is not tracked, the Federal Bureau of Investigation opened 236,510 cases for investigation in FY 1994. That same year, the U.S. Attorneys' offices issued indictments in 57,133 cases and identified 133,332 victims, a 41% increase from 1993. The number of child victims increased by 118%.
(Office for Victims of Crime, 1996).

- Antonio Novello, the former Surgeon General, has estimated that domestic violence kills 58,000 people every five years, the same number lost in the Vietnam War.
(Gardner, 1992).

State Legislative Summary*

- Twenty-nine states have amended their state constitutions to include rights for crime victims.

- Every state allows victim impact statements at sentencing, and forty-three states allow for victim input at parole hearings.

- As of 1995, sixteen states gave the victims the right to be heard at a hearing on the acceptance of a plea agreement.

- In forty-one states, victims are to be notified of canceled or rescheduled hearings.

- By the end of 1995, forty-five states had adopted laws requiring HIV testing of certain sex offenders.

- Half of all states give crime victims the right to attend the trial and disposition hearing of a juvenile offender, at least in cases where the offense is equivalent to a felony.

- As of the middle of 1997, 45 states have enacted laws providing for community notification of the release of sex offenders or allow public access to sex offender registration information.

- All states require convicted sex offenders to register with state or local law enforcement.

- In 1996, by year's end, seven states permitted involuntary civil commitment of sexually violent predators upon completion of their criminal sentences. One additional state authorized such commitment in lieu of criminal prosecution.

- Forty-one states may enforce restitution orders in the same manner as civil judgments. Juvenile offenders may be ordered to pay restitution in forty-six states.

- Victims are provided notice of the escape of a convicted offender in forty-one states, although only sixteen of those states notify victims when the offender is recaptured.

**Unless otherwise noted, these data reflect states' legislative status as of the end of their 1995 main legislative sessions. All data are derived from the National Victim Center's Legislative Database.*

National Victim Center
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

The National Victim Center was founded in 1985 to promote the rights and needs of violent crime victims, and to educate Americans about the devastating effect crime has on our society. The Center has offices in Arlington, Virginia and New York, New York.

Today, there are almost 8,000 victim service and criminal justice organizations in all 50 states which benefit from the National Victim Center's programs and services. These groups serve a wide range of constituents, including victims of child abuse and neglect, sexual assault, family violence, elder abuse, drunk driving, hate violence, and survivors of homicide victims.

The Center's many programs include:

- INFOLINK, a comprehensive, toll-free source of information and referral for victims of crime, concerned citizens, public policy makers, and allied professionals who are dedicated to improving victims' rights and services (1-800-FYI-CALL);
- Training and technical assistance to strengthen the abilities of victim advocates and criminal justice officials to assist and support crime victims;
- An extensive resource library which contains thousands of documents on every aspect of violent crime, criminal justice and victimology;
- The Carrington Victims' Litigation Project with 9,000 cases and authorities to assist victims' attorneys in civil litigation cases;
- A legislative database containing nearly 27,000 victim-related statutes from all 50 states, which supports the development of policies and statutes designed to protect the rights of victims nationwide; and
- A public awareness program that provides resources and experts for over 2,200 news media nationwide.

In 1995, there were more than 38 million victims of crime, including over nine million who fell prey to violence. The U.S. Department of Justice estimates that five out of six Americans will become victims of violent crime during their lifetimes. These painful statistics represent countless individuals whose lives are irrevocably altered by violence. These innocent victims are the ultimate reason the National Victim Center exists.

January, 1998

For additional information, please contact:

National Victim Center
2111 Wilson Blvd., Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22201
(703) 276-2880
(703) 276-2889 (FAX)

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Uniform Crime Reports
Clarksburg, WV 26306
(304) 625-4995

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
(800) 851-3420

The Massachusetts Victim Bill of Rights

The Massachusetts Victim Bill of Rights provides the following rights to crime victims in order to ensure victims a meaningful role in the criminal justice system:

The Right to Information on the Criminal Justice System:

- You have the right to be informed of how a criminal case progresses through the system, what your role is in the process, what will be expected of you, and why.
- You have the right to be informed of rights and services for victims in the court process.
- You have the right to assistance in applying for social services, financial assistance and certification to receive information about an offender.

The Right to Information on the Criminal Case Involving You:

- Upon request, you have the right to be updated on significant developments in the case.
- You have the right to be notified in a timely manner of any changes in schedule for court appearances for which you have been ordered to appear.
- You have the right to be notified of the final disposition of the case, including an explanation of the type of sentence imposed and a copy of the conditions of probation, if any.
- You have the right to be notified by the supervising probation officer whenever an offender seeks to change a restitution order.

The Right to be Heard and Present at Court Proceedings:

- You and your family members have the right to present a Victim Impact Statement to the court about the physical, emotional and financial effects of the crime on you and about your opinion regarding the sentence to be imposed.
- You have the right to submit your Victim Impact Statement to the Parole Board as part of its records on the offender.
- You have the right to be heard at any other time deemed appropriate by the judge.

The Right to Confer at Key Stages in the Court Process:

- You have the right to confer with the prosecutor before the start of the case, before a case is dismissed, and before a sentence recommendation is made.
- You have the right to confer with the prosecutor whenever a defense motion is made to obtain your psychiatric records or other confidential information.
- You have the right to confer with the probation officer about the impact of the crime on you before the officer files a full presentence report on the offender with the court.

The Right to Financial Assistance:

- You may be eligible to apply for Victim Compensation for certain out-of-pocket expenses, such as medical, counseling or funeral costs, or lost wages incurred as a direct result of the crime.
- You have the right to a witness fee for each day that you are required to be in court.
- You have the right to request that the judge order the offender to pay restitution for your crime-related losses, and to receive a copy of the offender's schedule of restitution payments.
- You may be able to pursue a civil lawsuit for damages caused as a result of the crime by consulting a private attorney.

The Right to be Notified of an Offender's Release:

- Upon request, you have the right to advance notification whenever the offender is moved to a less secure correction facility.
- Upon request, you have the right to advance notification whenever the offender receives a temporary, provisional or final release from custody.
- You have the right to be informed by the Parole Board of the offender's parole eligibility.
- You may be eligible to get additional information about the offender, such as a criminal record or the offender's compliance with the terms of a sentence.

The Right to Other Protections in the Criminal Justice System:

- You have the right to request confidentiality for yourself and family members during the court proceedings for personal information, including home address, telephone number, school and place of employment.
- You have the right to protection by law enforcement from harm or threats of harm as a result of you cooperation with the court process.
- You have the right to a safe waiting area which is separate from the defendant and the defendant's family during court proceedings.
- You have the right to a prompt disposition of the case involving you.
- You have the right to request employer and creditor intercession by the prosecutor's office if the crime or your involvement in the court process causes problems with an employer or in meeting financial obligations.
- You have the right to have any property seized as evidence returned to you as soon as possible once it is no longer needed for law enforcement purposes.
- You, as a homicide survivor, have the right to possess in the courtroom an 8x10 or smaller photograph of the victim so long as it is not displayed.

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Victim Witness Assistance Programs are available in each District Attorney's Office, the Attorney General's Office and the U.S. Attorney's Office to help victims cope with the aftermath of crime and the criminal justice process. The Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance is also a source of information and referrals for crime victims and their families and supporters.

Services available under the Victim Bill of Rights are provided to the greatest extent possible, but are subject to and depend on public funding and available resources. Victims who were physically injured or were threatened with physical injury during a crime are given priority status for services. If you wish to be notified of the status of a pending criminal case, you should provide the prosecutors office with a current address and phone number where you can be reached.

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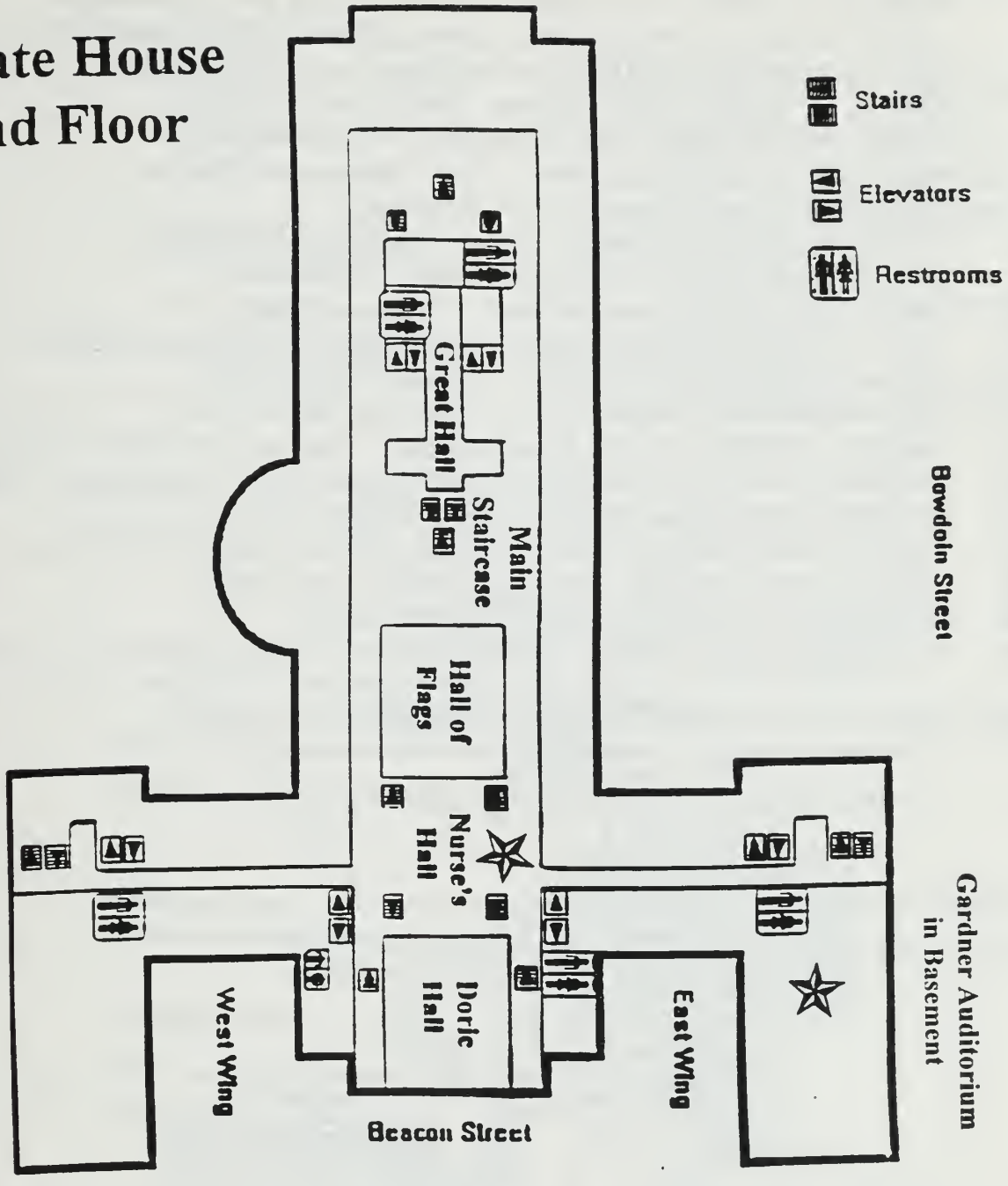
This information is now available in brochures in English, Spanish and French, Hatian Creole and Khmer, Contact the Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance for copies. *The Victim Bill of Rights is set forth in state law in Chapter 258B of the Massachusetts General Laws.*

March 1998

Back

State House 2nd Floor



Front

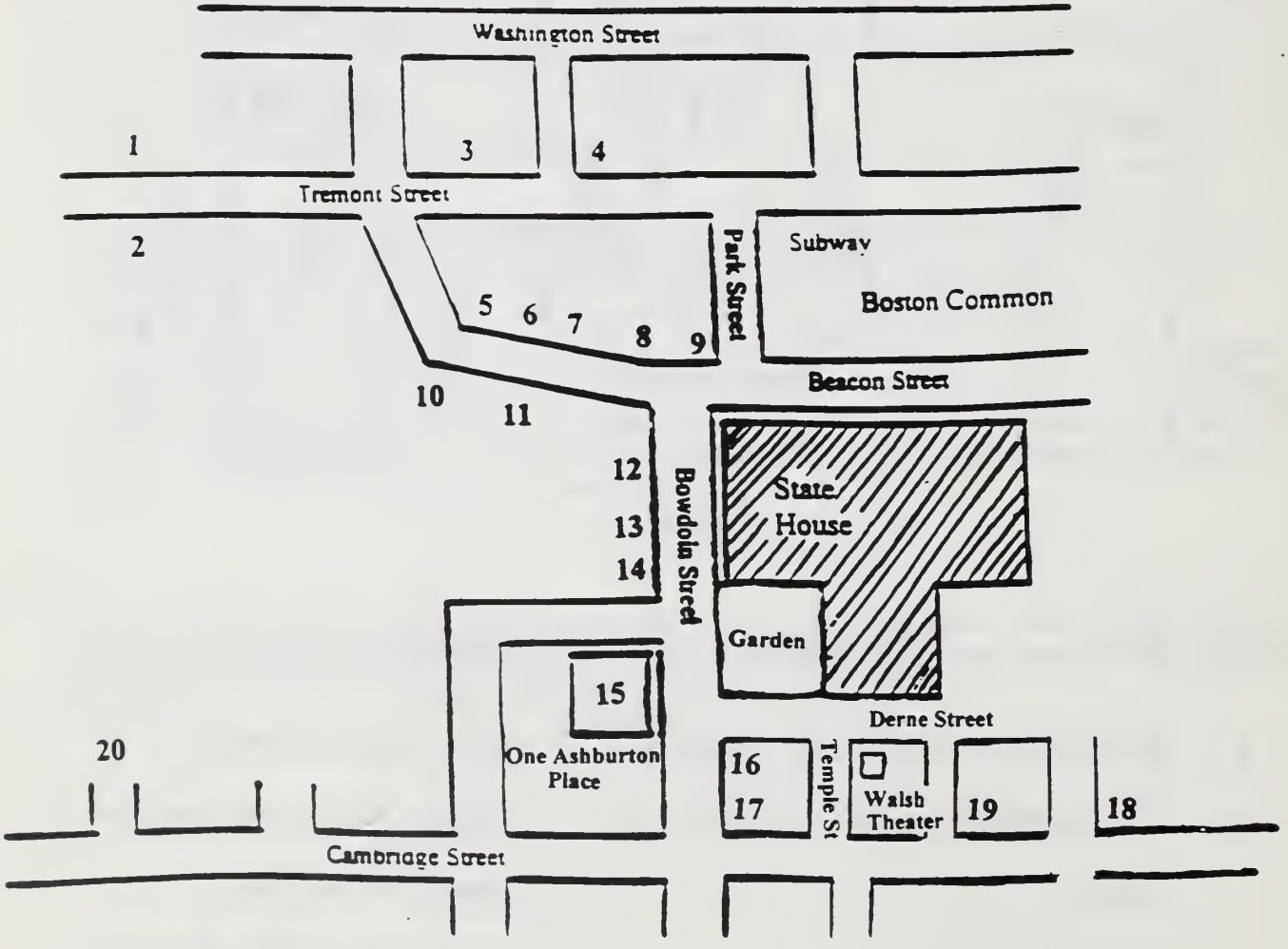
Event: _____ Location: _____

★	Registration/Morning Coffee & Pastries	Nurse's Hall - 2nd Floor
★	Morning Plenary and Afternoon Keynote	Gardner Auditorium - Basement
	Lunch	Great Hall - 2nd Floor
	Exhibits	Main Staircase Area - 2nd Floor

Area Restaurants

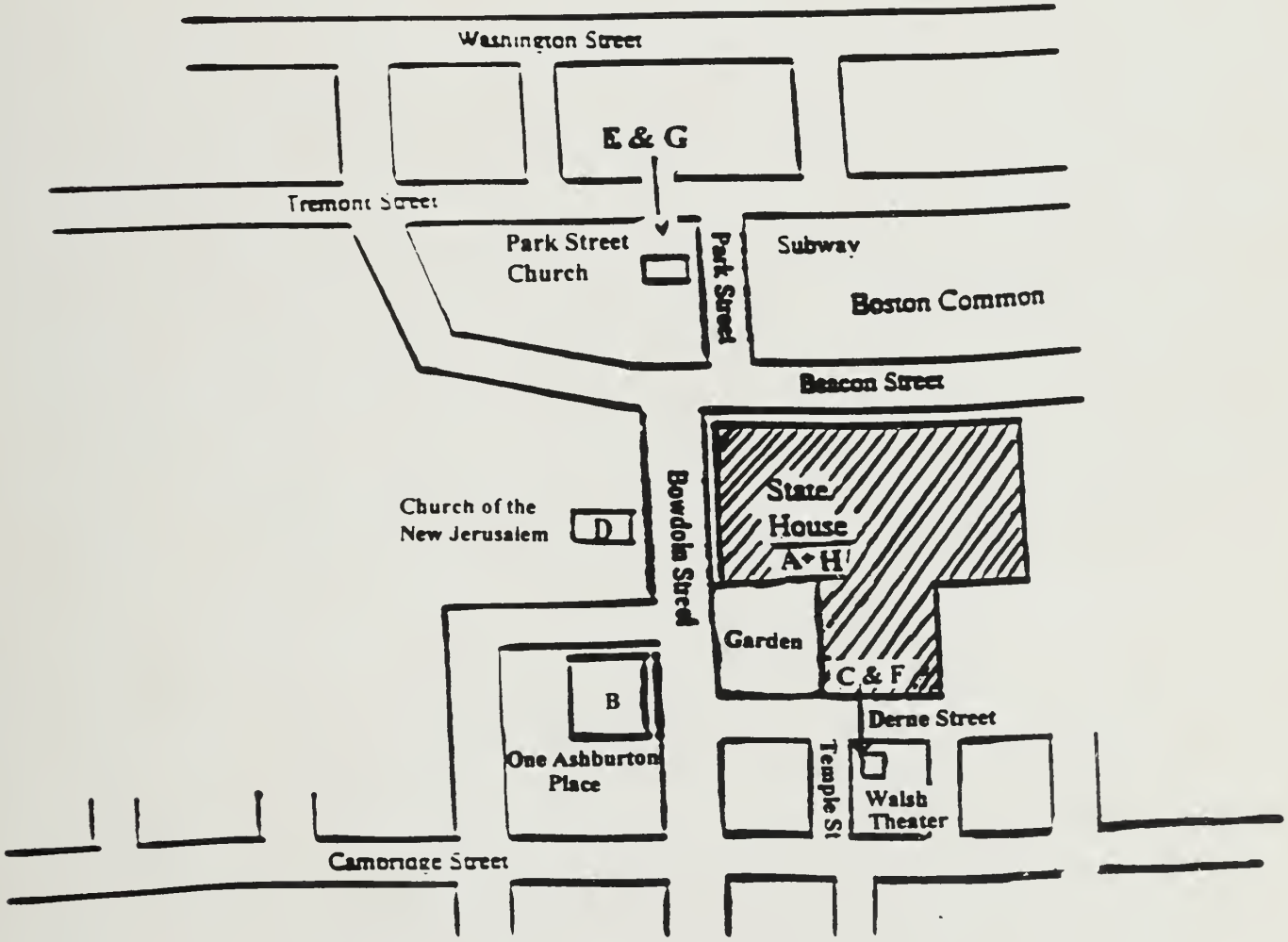
1. REBECCA'S CAFE: Tremont Street - Salads, Soups and Sandwiches
2. SOUPER SALAD: Tremont Street - Salads, Soup and Sandwiches
3. PARKER'S/PARKER HOUSE: Tremont Street - American Cuisine
4. ABIGAIL'S: Tremont Street - Salads, Seafood and Hot Entres
5. PUBLIK HOUSE: Beacon Street - Burgers and Sandwiches
6. HIGH SPOT DELI: Beacon Street - Pizza, Grinders and Salads
7. S & M DELI: Beacon Street - Deli Sandwiches
8. AU BON PAIN: Beacon Street - Salads, Soups and Sandwiches
9. CURIOUS LIQUIDS CAFE: Beacon Street - Sandwiches
10. THE BLACK GOOSE: Beacon Street - Pasta and Salads
11. CAFE 21 BEACON: Beacon Street - Pasta, Salads, Burgers and Panini
12. FILL-A-BUSTER: Beacon Street - Soups and Sandwiches
13 21st AMENDMENT: Beacon Street - Soups and Sandwiches
14. CAPITOL COFFEE HOUSE: Bowdoin Street - Burgers, Sandwiches, Salads
15. CAFETERIA AT ONE ASHBURTON: McCormack Bldg. - Sandwiches, Salads
16. ISTANBUL CAFE: Bowdoin Street - Middle Eastern Cuisine
17. THE RED HAT: Bowdoin Street - Burgers, Salads, Soups and Sandwiches
18. LEMON GRASS GRILLE: Cambridge Street - Thai Cuisine
19. SHANGRI-LA: Cambridge Street - Chinese Cuisine
20. PLAZA DELI: Center Plaza - Salads, Soups and Sandwiches

Note: Restaurant locations are indicated by corresponding numbers.



Workshop Locations

Workshop A (Domestic Violence):	Gardner Auditorium, State House
Workshop B (Hate Crimes):	Church of the New Jerusalem
Workshop C (Death Penalty):	Walsh Theater, 55 Temple Street
Workshop D (Sexual Assault):	One Ashburton Place, 21st Floor
Workshop E (Violence Prevention):	Park Street Church
Workshop F ("Red Tide"):	Walsh Theater, 55 Temple Street
Workshop G (Restorative Justice):	Park Street Church
Workshop H (Strong at the. . .):	Gardner Auditorium, State House



Note: Workshop locations are indicated by corresponding letters on the map. All workshop locations are accessible to persons with disabilities.